



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

The **PRESIDENT GENERAL'S** *Message*

APRIL freshens the world with sudden showers and brisk breezes. It decks the earth with beauty—dew-tipped grass blades, shrubs ablaze with the fire of color, green-gray tree trunks, bulbs budding springtime miracles.

It is just another April following all the others which the universe has witnessed and enjoyed. Order prevails. The disappearance of winter, the approach of summer, record the duplication of nature. This spring of 1931 is only one of the procession of springs. It merges into yesterday and gives promise of tomorrow.

There is a growing tendency today to discount mature life. Nature does not. It not only welcomes spring but it observes harvest time.

Our National Society can perform a real service by continuing to emphasize the dependence of present decades upon past periods of our American life. Mass production tends to excuse and eliminate the adult. Creative genius, the philosophy of seers, accumulative wisdom are attainments of middle life.

The clamor for change warns us that we must keep on emphasizing the glorious traits of the men and women who made our Nation a land of freedom and opportunity. The middle-aged and the seniors helped to bring this about, together with youth.

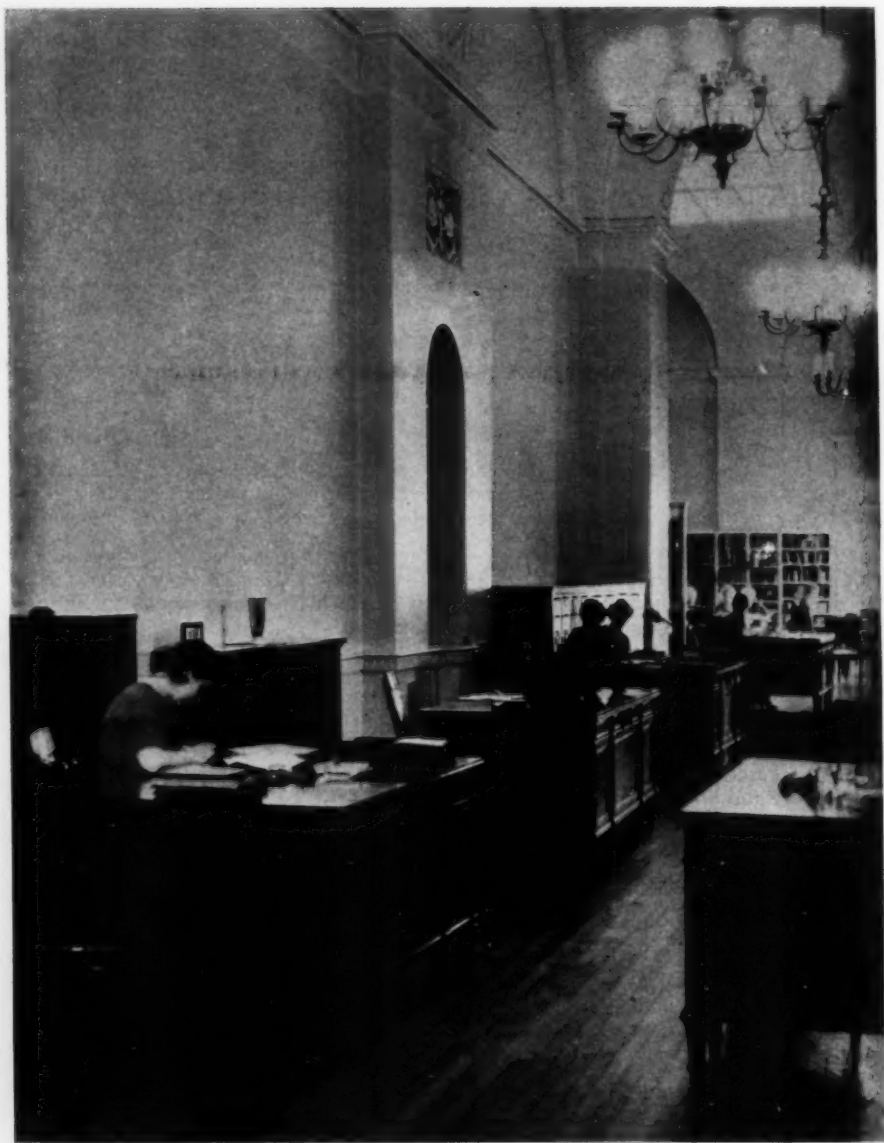
We dare not let vandals steal our inherited right to work, to own property, and the individual privilege of liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Already voices are calling for swift changes in our economic system and fundamental changes in our Constitutional form of government. Against such campaigns we must prevail. This we can do by understanding more thoroughly American history and the basic institutional ideals of our Republic.

April produced the volunteer heroes of Concord and Lexington, the crisis of the Mexican encounter, the firing on Fort Sumter and the end of the conflict at Appomattox, the call to the defense of Cuba, the summons to join the Allies.

April in United States history brings us in close grips with reality. We do well to emulate the courage and high spirit evidenced throughout the formative period of the United States. It is our Country! Let us love it! Loving it we will strive to protect it from the invasion of anti-American hosts.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART



CONTROL ROOM OF THE D. A. R. LIBRARY
It faces the Grand Staircase and the Brosseau Window

Photo by H. E. West

Your Working Library

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

Librarian General, N. S., D. A. R.

CONSTITUTION HALL fits into the building scheme of a more beautiful Washington, with classic dignity courting the admiration of the passers-by.

Yet there are many who do not realize that in addition to the artistic auditorium, the building contains a monumental library. However, beauty of design, high-arched ceilings, spacious rooms, and quiet atmosphere, even the books themselves do not make a working library.

The visitor first admires, then quickly becomes conscious of a very real activity; every occupant is busy. The Library is a working force in the daily life of the organization. It is the pulse of progress beating in tune with time. To keep it alive to its needs and its potentialities, it must be conducted in a businesslike manner. An open library, visited by thousands each year, it is necessary to meet the demands of an interested public with the most efficient library service possible.

As it was founded primarily to assist in proving of papers, it was deemed wise to place the south room at the disposal of the Registrar General and the genealogists connected with her office, for their exclusive use; and to reserve the north room as an open reading room, where visitors

may have access to the books in this room only.

Highly specialized, containing only histories and genealogies, the opportunity for general research is equal to any other library of its kind in the country. To make it possible to obtain

important family and historical data with the greatest ease and speed, a concentrated effort has been made to in-

stall a special index system by family names. It is not a catalog system, for the Library has one which has been kept up-to-date over a period of years. The special indexing is similar to the "Index to American Genealogies," edited first by Durrie, later by Munsell. It will be a card index containing in alphabetical order a card for every family of over two generations found in county and town histories, as well as genealogies and periodicals. It is intensive, intricate, expensive work. Index cards are also essential for many histories which contain none. This makes the Library of practical use to all who are interested. Furthermore it saves the wear and tear on books, protects valuable Americana, difficult to replace, and when completed will place the Library in an enviable position for research. Over thirty thousand cards have been made as a beginning on this big endeavor.

THE LIBRARY

*Its quiet welcomes every searching mood,
Its beauty bids each visitor remain
To search the records of a country's past,
And through their knowledge, live again.*



THE SOUTH WING

Photo by H. E. West

Here work the genealogists belonging to the Registrar General's Office



THE LIBRARY STAIRCASE



THE PUBLIC READING ROOM

This view gives an idea of its spaciousness and lofty ceilings

Visiting as well as resident genealogists appreciate the fact that with family data on cards, carefully arranged and complete, they can much more readily get this information. It is a time-saving device compared to the old method covering hours and sometimes days. It is expeditious, businesslike and, in the last analysis, a necessity if the Library is to keep pace with modern methods. This is an age of index systems, and the more complete the cards, the more comprehensive the data thereon, the nearer perfection becomes the library service, which is a requisite.

The very nature of the Library and its close relation to the work of so many committees, especially member-

ship, demands the best so that the results of research may be accurately and speedily obtained.

The D. A. R. Library is not only remarkable in itself, but more so when one considers that it is financed by the organization, which means the membership. Inasmuch as this is but one of the many national committees, its resources are of necessity limited. Eminent librarians have commented in congratulatory terms that through the generosity of the State organizations this important piece of work is being accomplished.

Another installation is the card index to over two hundred volumes of the abstracts of the pension applications of thousands of Revolutionary

soldiers. The file case contains several thousands of unpublished Bible, court, church and cemetery records.

Everything possible is being done to perfect the efficacy and modernity of the Library standards.

The Librarian, Miss Alice Griggs, is well known for her wide range of knowledge and the quiet charm of her personality. Upon her wise supervision depends the success of the daily routine. She and her able assistants, occupying the control room, answer countless questions and give courteous and willing service to the constant flow of visitors.

When founded in 1896, it proudly boasted 126 volumes, while today our accessions number over 20,000; these consist of town, county and State histories, military records of the Revolution, Bible, church, cemetery records, and family histories, or genealogies. Rich in Americana, it hospitably invites any who are interested and seek to improve its maintenance that its benefits may increase.

The book-plate collection has grown, and many State book plates are being added each year.

The Library work is limitless and has ceased to be confined to its beau-

tiful four walls in Washington, for through the cooperation of National Vice-Chairmen, State and Chapter librarians, hundreds of books have been given to the various schools in which the Society is interested, where up-to-date reference books, maps, good fiction and children's books are much needed. Boxes of books, traveling libraries, find their way into outlying districts where there are no libraries.

And as the interest and understanding of the Library grows and the members become cognizant of the fact that they possess one of the leading libraries of its kind in the country, so they will realize that the Library is far reaching in scope and activity. Where books are needed, there is library work to do—and the Library in Constitution Hall invites intelligent interest and cooperation.

The organization has truly built an "institution for the general diffusion of knowledge."

Give me a book with records old,

To find a family story told,

Let me as long as life shall last

Live for today, but revere the past.

THE PROMISE OF THE SPRING

A rose blushed forth its ruby heart,
One late September morn,
Sole blossom of a summer's life,
To autumn's coolness born.

Oh! tardy rose, what fate was thine
Whose buds were early lost,
What was the promise of thy spring
Before the touch of frost?

Could I but read the secret hid
Within thy lovely breast—
Thou hapless flower, who all too soon
Must perish, unconfessed;

To some sad heart, whose harvest waits,
Perchance, 'twould solace bring,
If one could know in autumn
The promise of the spring!

—JEANIE GOULD LINCOLN.

Evolution of D. A. R. Applications

KATE B. VAN ORSDEL

Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R.

THE work in the office of the Registrar General is carried on in a systematic, businesslike manner. We have twenty-one clerks and stenographers, including the Chief Clerk and the Assistant Chief Clerk. The entire time of one of our clerks is given over to the copying of papers for which the National Society receives one dollar each. A large part of the time of another clerk is occupied in issuing permits for insignia, official recognition pins, and ancestral bars.

We have ten genealogists, and at present three assistant searchers, whose desks are located in the Library in Constitution Hall. We have a special part-time helper who searches the records in the Pension Bureau, and during the past year we have secured a great deal of valuable information from the Census Bureau.

We have a complete filing system:

a. A card catalogue which contains the names of applicants whose papers are pending. On the acceptance of the applicants these cards, to which we add the national number and date of admission, are transferred to the membership catalogue in the office of the Organizing Secretary General.

b. A card catalogue of each Revolutionary soldier whose record we have verified.

c. A card index of the papers which we have been unable to verify, the duplicates of which have been returned. This consists of two files: the name of the applicant or member (if a supplemental), and the name of the soldier on whose record the application was made. These papers with all the correspondence pertain-

ing thereto are kept in one of our fire-proof files. Through new data and material which we receive from time to time we are frequently able to verify some of these incomplete papers.

d. A card catalogue of supplemental papers pending.

e. An index file of accepted supplemental papers.

f. All papers for which additional information has been requested are kept in what is called the "have-written" file.

When papers are received in the office they are first examined for endorsements, as no papers are examined from a genealogical standpoint until they have met the requirements in this particular. Failure to have secured the proper endorsements and to have had the papers attested is responsible for much delay in the acceptance of applications. According to our Constitution:

"An applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members in good standing, one of whom at least must live in the same town in which the applicant resides, provided there is a chapter in that town. If there is no chapter, at least one of the endorsers must be a resident in that State."

If the application is made through a chapter, the papers must be signed by the chapter officers. If an applicant is applying for membership at large, the signature of the State Regent of the State in which she resides is required instead of chapter officers.

During the year 1929-30 it was necessary to return the duplicates of 1,166 papers for proper endorsements, signatures, and attestations,

thereby causing unnecessary delay, and incurring considerable expense to the National Society.

Papers which are properly endorsed and notarized are examined to see whether or not the applicant is applying on a record already accepted, which we call an old record, or if she is applying on a new record. If on an old or accepted record, the clerks in the record room make a very careful check comparing the papers with the record previously accepted. If that record has not been questioned and no discrepancies in the names or dates in the line of descent or service are found in the new paper, it is verified at once and placed in the list to be presented to the National Board. If there are differences which the genealogists cannot reconcile, we write the applicant requesting further information. This, in part answers the question, "Why are some papers accepted more quickly than others?"

Applications on new records are referred at once to the genealogists. If the applicant has complied with the instructions on page three of the application blank—"Official proof of service must be furnished with the application; also references to authorities quoted, to show line of descent. Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records, the applicant must file duplicate certified copies of same"—with references by which we may substantiate her claims, the paper is verified. On the other hand, which often occurs, if mistakes in the line of descent are found, or if the service cannot be proven by the official archives in our own Library, or the Congressional Library, or others to which we have access, letters must be written to

the applicants, requesting their cooperation and assistance in completing the papers. In some instances our letters are answered within a short time, satisfactory references and data are sent, and the papers are completed. In a great many cases the applicants seem indifferent to our letters, the chapter registrars neglect to follow up an application, and in various ways the verification of the paper is delayed. This again answers the question, "Why are some papers accepted more quickly than others?"

Supplemental papers go through the same processes of examination as do applications, and the records which they establish are of as great importance. It is the general idea that supplementals are of little consequence except to entitle a member to additional bars but a supplemental establishes a line, just as does an application, and requires the same care and research.

All accepted papers are bound in numerical order in volumes of 200 each. These volumes are kept in our fire-proof record room.

Women who are eligible to membership in this great organization should realize that the sooner they send in their applications the easier it will be for them to find the necessary data to complete them. While many new discoveries of old records are being made, much information of great value in the possession of families is being thoughtlessly destroyed. It is an honor to you that your forefathers have records of service, military or civil, in the war of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the American Revolution are striving to assist you to establish those records for all time.

D. A. R. Charters and Commissions

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER

Organizing Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

SO LITTLE is known about the charters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and so much of that is misunderstood, that I am writing this article hoping thereby to throw additional light on the subject. To gather such information it has been necessary to search carefully our official records—and those of the early days are sometimes meagre, leaving unfortunate gaps in the data available here at Headquarters.

The first D. A. R. ruling regarding charter membership was made on January 15, 1891, but this referred to the charter membership of the National Society and not to that of chapters. This ruling stated that all persons who legally joined the Society before October 11, 1891, and paid their initiation fees and dues for the year should be considered and *enrolled* as charter members of the Society (see *Journal* 11, page 43). Eight hundred and eighteen women complied with this ruling. Of this number there are living today 139 charter members.

Now, as to charter members of chapters: It is presumed that only the organizing members were counted as such, judging from our examination of our early records. At a later date it was evidently deemed advisable to include those members who were admitted within the year from date of organization, if the chapter desired to hold its charter list open for that length of time. Then on June 18,

1924, the ruling was changed again to read: "The list of charter members may include all organizing members and may include applicants whose papers were pending before the end of the first year following organization, provided such papers have been approved before the end of the second year."

This ruling was made specifically to benefit those members who had filed their application papers with the intention of becoming organizing members, but were not admitted in time.

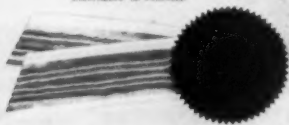
This brings us to the use of chapter charters. Because these charters are not the official permission to organize, as is the case with most societies, but are the record of organization granted *after* organization only, they are not absolutely necessary for chapter organization. They add no legal status to a chapter. They are, however, a visible record of organization which may be viewed by those away from our Headquarters and, therefore, it has been thought advisable for chapters to purchase them.

On March 7, 1896, the National Board ruled that thereafter charters should bear an official number in the order issued by the National Board of Management, commencing with the chapter first in order of organization subsequent to the Congress in 1896. Later this ruling was changed to have charters prepared and issued by the



To All to Whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

Know ye, that expressing special trust and confidence in the fidelity, diligence and discretion of
Mrs. Edith Irwin Hobart
 We the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the 25th Continental Congress have elected her
 Organizing Secretary General.
 Therefore, she is hereby authorized and empowered to execute and fulfill the duties of said
 office, according to the Constitution and By-laws of said National Society, until her
 successor is elected.



In witness whereof, the President General, the Recording
 Secretary General and the Organizing Secretary General
 have hereunto set their hands and caused the Seal of the
 National Society to be affixed, at Washington, D.C.,
 this twenty-fourth day of April 1906

Edith Irwin Hobart

Edith Irwin Hobart

Edith Irwin Hobart

PRESENT-DAY COMMISSION OF NATIONAL OFFICERS



To All to Whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

Know ye, that expressing special trust and confidence in the fidelity, diligence and discretion of
 Mrs. Mary Thomas Wright, of the city of Portland, State of Maine,
 We the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Continental Congress have elected
 her Vice President General, February 21, 1906.
 Therefore, she is hereby authorized and empowered to execute and fulfill the duties of said
 office, according to the Constitution and By-laws of said National Society, until her
 successor is elected.



In witness whereof, the President General, the Recording
 Secretary General and the Vice President General in charge
 of Organization have hereunto set their hands and caused the
 Seal of the National Society to be affixed, at Washington, D.C.,
 this seventh day of April 1906

Mary Thomas Wright

Mary Thomas Wright

Mary Thomas Wright

ONE OF THE EARLY NATIONAL OFFICER'S COMMISSIONS

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the fidelity, diligence and discretion of, Mrs. Elsie Spencer Nowels of Lamar State of Colorado she has been appointed by the State Regent as Organizing Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has been confirmed by the National Board of Management as such officer.

Therefore, she is hereby authorized and empowered to execute and fulfill the duties of said office, according to the Constitution and By-Laws of said National Society, until her successor is duly qualified.

In Witness Whereof, The President General & Organizing Secretary General and Recording Secretary General of said National Society have hereunto set their hands and caused the Seal of the National Society to be affixed at Washington, D.C.



Sarah Elizabeth Lawrence President General
Anna Louise Smith Organizing Secretary General
Emma L. Crowell Recording Secretary General

Twentieth day of April, 1920.

EARLY ORGANIZING REGENT'S COMMISSION



National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Washington, D.C. _____ 19__

My dear Madam:

I have the honor to inform you that the National Board of Management has confirmed your appointment as Organizing Regent for two years at _____ on _____ as requested through my office by your State Regent.

Cordially yours,

Organizing Secretary General
S. E. S. R.

ORGANIZING REGENT'S COMMISSION IN USE TODAY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Daughters of the American Revolution



Whereas

certain approved members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, do, under the authorization of the National Board of Management, on the _____ day of _____ 19____, organize a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the _____ State of _____ to be known as the _____ Chapter; and Whereas the following officers of said Chapter have been selected, to wit:

as Recording Secretary,	as Corresponding Secretary,
as Registrar,	as Historian,
as Treasurer,	

Now, therefore, the following charter members

and their successors and associates are hereby declared to be a regularly organized Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be known as the _____ Chapter; and as such are entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the limitations of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society.

Given under our hands and the seal of the National Society this _____ day of _____ 19____.

Witness my hand

Small Stamp of

Caroline Anna Hobbs
President General

Eva V. M. Besset
Recording Secretary General

Alma W. H. H. H.
Corresponding Secretary General

CHARTER ISSUED AT THE PRESENT TIME TO CHAPTERS



EARLY CHARTER GRANTED TO CHAPTERS

Organizing Secretary General's office and numbered in the order in which application was made for them. *This is the only way a chapter may receive its national number.*

Since chartering chapters has been optional and not obligatory, there are many chapters not chartered; therefore, the numbering of chapters has no uniformity and the national number given a chapter when applying for a charter does not in any way show its rank in the National Society.

On March 2, 1897, the following rule was adopted regarding the numbering of chapters: "That the Board decides that charters never having been granted in connection with the *organization* of chapters, but only on

application of chapters to receive such charters . . . it is impossible to change the order in which charters have been numbered."

The price charged for a charter previous to October 20, 1920, was \$5, but the cost of the sheepskin and its engrossing had increased so much that it was found necessary to charge \$10 for all charters, and as there was also as much work on a reissue of a charter as on an original, their cost was made the same.

It was ordered on May 2, 1892, that charters of chapters be sent to their respective state regents for their signatures (*Journal* 3, page 80). This was because the chapter is under the State Regent's supervision until its

organization and her name is desired on the charter. The other signatures of National Officers required on charters are those of the President General, the Recording Secretary General and the Organizing Secretary General.

The early charters bore the signature of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization, for at that time the organization of chapters fell to her lot. At the 23rd Continental Congress the title of this office was changed by the creation of that of the Organizing Secretary General.

May I digress here and point out that on October 11, 1890 (Organization Day), the following National Offices were created: President General, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, Vice-Presidents General, Secretaries General, Registrars, Treasurer General, Historian General, Surgeon General (an office since discontinued), and Chaplain General. In 1898, at the 7th Continental Congress, the office of Registrar General was established, doing away with the several registrars mentioned above. The office of Librarian General was created at the Continental Congress in February, 1896, and that of the Curator General, in 1914.

In former days the work of getting up the Smithsonian report fell to the lot of the Assistant Historian General. Her office was later abolished and that of the Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution took its place, which in turn

became the office of the present Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

The first ruling that can be found on officers' commissions is under date of December 14, 1891. It states: "The secretary was ordered to issue commissions to each officer." It does not state, however, *which* secretary, but because it is the duty of the Organizing Secretary General to present the names of State and Chapter Regents for confirmation both the State and Chapter Regents' commissions and those of the National Officers were issued from her office until the 36th Congress in 1927 (*Amendment to the By-Laws*), when the issuance of these commissions were placed in the office of the Recording Secretary General. From that office, also, goes out all membership certificates.

Considerable confusion existed because of the fact that when Organizing Regents received their commissions, but failed to complete the organizations of their chapters, they thought they were the first Regent of their chapters by virtue of their appointment. Therefore, it was deemed best to stop issuing these commissions and in their place send a card notifying the Organizing Regents of the confirmation of their appointment by the National Board of Management. These cards are engraved and signed by the same officers who signed the commissions, and are sent from the Organizing Secretary General's office.



Early American Primitives

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

EARLY American painting is to the general public so largely synonymous with the names of its outstanding successes—West, Peale, Copley, Trumbull, Stuart and others—that the extensive production of their humble fellow-craftsmen is almost unknown or, more accurately, overlooked. For it undoubtedly penetrated the various strata of our early society more thoroughly than the less numerous works of the "great men." But this generally anonymous folk art has been "discovered" in recent years, christened "Early American Primitives" and brought increasingly to the attention of the public.

The first comprehensive exhibition of such art was held at the Newark (New Jersey) Museum, for three months this past season, November through January, which ample period gave everyone in the East who wished to visit it an opportunity to do so.

The best of the paintings in the primitives shown had all the naïve charm of "Mother Goose"; the obvious sincerity of the untrained craftsmen who painted them put them upon a plane all their own. Many of the items in the exhibition were lent by present-day artists of the Modernist persuasion, who have played a large rôle in rediscovering these old paintings, seeing in them something of the freshness and directness of vision sought by certain groups of Modernists. Hence these old paintings have received from some quarters high praise for their esthetic content. They

have been regarded as constituting a really indigenous American school of painting, and it has been solemnly asserted that had our forefathers been more enamored of these simple native efforts, and less of those of the sophisticated and academic West, Stuart and their later confrères, present-day American painting would have a distinct national flavor, instead of echoing various European schools. This is futile speculation. Since our nation is a composite of all Europe's races, we can scarcely escape European traditions and influences. As a matter of fact, in many of the primitives in the exhibition, as is pointed out in the introduction to the catalog, Dutch, English and other foreign influences are apparent.

But it is not necessary to weigh the pros and cons to enjoy these extraordinarily stimulating old pictures. Beholding those at Newark, one could visualize a complete milieu of not very long ago, when painters were not generally divided into distinct classes of "fine artists" and workmen, and hence were closer to the general public than they seem to be today. Old records have borne out the suspicion that the early American artist could not rely upon portraiture for a living (save in rare instances) but that even the more "fashionable" painters had to turn their hands to other work occasionally, or travel from place to place in search of commissions. Benjamin West is known to have painted signs. Charles Willson Peale, one of the most

successful portraitists of Washington, who painted him from life oftener than did any other artist, was also a coach builder, saddler, engraver, modeler, silversmith, watchmaker, lecturer, and maker of dental plates (including Washington's). John Neagle could not secure enough portrait orders to keep him occupied in prosperous Philadelphia, but traveled across the Alleghenies into Kentucky and other "remote western" regions hoping to find subjects and was amazed to find instead, Matthew Jouett already established there and in high favor. But Jouett in his turn, though accounted extraordinarily successful, nevertheless established his studio each winter in the deep South, traveling from New Orleans to Memphis to fill portrait commissions, which helped to

keep the pot boiling for his growing family.

Little wonder, then, that when these and other successful artists found competition very keen in their field (although they asked prices which seem to us incredible—sometimes as low as \$25 to \$50 for a portrait in oils), the humble pliers of the brush whose productions are now called "primitives," earned their living in a variety of ways. Many of them were house, ship, sign or coach painters, which accounts for the admirable craftsmanship shown in some of the primitives. Not a few had fine, smooth surfaces, colors still bright and fresh, (and obviously applied with great dexterity,) which is more than can be said of works by certain of our present-day or recent masters, whose technique was brilliant,

but whose lack of attention to such details as chemical combinations of colors, has caused their paintings of less than half a century ago, to peel and darken in a tragic way. Anyone who has watched a house painter at work, has doubtless noticed his dexterous wrist movements and fluid brushstrokes. When the early American house-or-sign-or-coach painter transferred his efforts from these workday subjects to a portrait or landscape, his brush facility was equal to the occasion, even though his drawing frequently was not.

One quaint custom of the "fine arts trade" of those early days was exemplified in a group of several pairs of portraits lent to the primitives exhibition, by private owners in



Courtesy, Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

PORTRAIT OF LADY WITH LACE CAP AND RED SHAWL. LENT BY ROBERT LAURENT

Kent, Connecticut. Three of the gentlemen portrayed, were turned slightly towards the right, in identical poses and attire; the ladies leaned towards the left of the pictures; the right arm of each rested upon a small pile of books on a table, her left hand held something (a moss rose if she was young, a pair of spectacles if around middle age) and each wore a marvelous lace cap, immaculately starched. Only the faces were different; indeed they were so individual, that they carried the conviction of having been faithful likenesses. The explanation of this startling similarity was that an itinerant portrait painter would, during the snowbound months, prepare a large number of stock portraits, complete except for faces and minor accessories. With the arrival of spring, he would stack his wares in a wagon and travel slowly through some region, sojourning in each village for a period, until all commissions it might yield could be completed, after which he would move on to the next place. The inhabitants of each town would have the opportunity to select painted costumes that pleased them, and could have their faces inserted for \$10 up to \$50 each. There were advantages in this method that our up-to-date photographers have completely overlooked. A lady of ample proportions, for instance, could select a slim and graceful young figure to be fitted to her own countenance. Her husband, if somewhat



Courtesy, Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

PORTRAIT OF A CREOLE CHILD. PAINTER UNKNOWN. LENT BY MRS. WILLIAM SAWITZKY

stooped from arduous manual labor, could achieve (in his portrait) the upright bearing and smart raiment of a fashionable young squire. Satisfaction was thus guaranteed in advance.

Illustrating this custom, but not one of the Kent group, is the "Portrait of a Young Girl," reproduced herewith. Her face and neck are beautifully drawn, but are not properly joined to nor in proportion with her right arm, and were apparently added to the prepared figure and background. Nevertheless the good draftsmanship of the head, and freshness of color (deep red drapery in back, bright red book and sofa, white of the girl's complexion) constitute a charming piece of work.

The "Woman in a Red Shawl" is painted on wood. The woman's por-



Courtesy, Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

**BABY WITH A CANE. LENT BY
MRS. ELIZABETH BACON**

trait constitutes a formal design, composed of a series of widening circles, beginning with the outline of her cap and culminating in the swirl of her red shawl. The color scheme of this, too, is simple—red, white and black.

Babies and young children were often portrayed by these folk artists, and some delightful pictures of small subjects were included in the Newark exhibition. In most of these the artists displayed a surprising grasp of the proportions of childhood, the small bodies and comparatively large heads. Early European painters, Italian primitives and others, consistently failed in this respect and painted merely miniature adults in their conceptions of the Madonna and Child. The "Baby with a Cane and Orange" was strongly reminiscent to the writer, of some of

Murillo's infants. But this early American baby has a meditative expression far beyond its years, and a curious pompadour, giving it quite an individual air.

The "Creole Child with her Poodle," found in an old Creole family in New Orleans, is the only portrait of a Southern child in the exhibition, and also the most ambitiously composed. The little girl has large dark eyes and an olive complexion; wears a string of coral beads and a light pink dress. The dominant pink is further carried out in the blue and pink landscape on the wall, echoed in the pattern of the carpet, in the decoration on the gray plate holding the oranges, and in the deep rose cover of the stool. The inside

lacing of the child's shoes dates the picture about the year 1820. The artist apparently experienced difficulty in drawing the poodle in full face; he gave it large expressive human eyes, and an amiable smile which inevitably awakens response in every beholder. Assuredly a most ingratiating pet for an early American child!

There were almost as many landscapes, marines, and scenes with buildings and figures, as there were portraits. A few of the landscapes had been painted from nature; the larger proportion were copied from other works, such as engravings and paintings by professional artists. Many of these "primitive" landscapes were done by amateurs, impelled by a genuine creative urge; they were painted for pleasure and probably decoration

of the artists' own homes. For naturally there was not a market for such pictures, as there was for portraits. Nevertheless, these pictures were considerably more than mere copies; the painters either could not cope with certain difficult details in the original subjects, or changes in them seemed desirable for some reason, and the results were unique, distinctly individual, and in a variety of techniques.

Of the scenes illustrated herewith, "Coryell's Ferry, New Hope, Pa., 1776" was one of the few signed pictures in the exhibition. Joseph Pickett, the artist, was a storekeeper in New Hope, who died only a quarter of a century ago. Proud of the Revolutionary history of his own town, where according to tradition the Battle of Trenton was planned, Pickett painted a number of historical scenes, combining certain elements of the landscape from nature, with imaginary features inspired by local lore. In the picture reproduced, the figure of George Washington is seen standing on a rock in the hills, looking over the territory through his telescope. He and his horse, the deer, the trio of ducks, foam on the water and a few other details, are modeled in low relief, the modeling said to have been done with gravel from New Hope; the colors were ordinary house paint, and are still bright and clear. This painting and another by Pickett in the exhibition showing Washington on his horse under the Council Tree at Coryell's Ferry, obviously gave the artist great

delight in their production, and must have been most intriguing to his neighbors. Certainly this combination of the plastic and graphic arts is unusual to say the least, and indicates the artist's complete liberation from academic restraints.

The same youthful spirit pervades the "Landscape with Figures" by an unknown painter. Judging from a comparison of the costumes with Godey's "Lady's Book," it must have been done in the late 1870's. This little idyll of a holiday in the open represents a delightful scene; green is of course the predominant color; the light blue of the sky is accented here and there with pink, and the thriving industrial city across the lake carries out the pink tones also; the costumes of the picnickers are in various pastel colors.



Courtesy, Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG GIRL. PAINTER UNKNOWN. LENT BY ELSA RODO THROUGH STEFAN HIRSCH



Courtesy, Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

**LANDSCAPE WITH FIGURES. BY AN UNKNOWN PAINTER.
LENT BY MRS. ELIE NADELMAN**



Courtesy, Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

POCAHONTAS AND JOHN SMITH, PAINTER UNKNOWN. LENT BY MRS. EDMUND DUFFY



Courtesy, Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.
CORYELL'S FERRY, 1776, NEW HOPE, PA.
 (Lent by Mr. and Mrs. R. Moore Price)

But the *pièce de resistance* of the exhibition to some visitors was "Pocahontas and John Smith," a genre canvas found near Baltimore. It is remarkably well composed and has an attractive color scheme; but these features are overshadowed by the picture's subjective interest. Here was a painter with something to say, and a manner of saying that is a permanent delight. Pocahontas, a graceful blue-eyed creature with a delicate *café-au-lait* complexion, is in the center of the group, and all motion is toward her. Her hand is extended in a gesture of protection, almost benediction, and her serene expression is that of an ingénue playing a rôle—not of a frightened child defying a fierce father. The doughty Captain betrays no relief or even con-

sciousness of his rescue; all the Indians save the executioner (who appears quite bloodthirsty) have the detached expressions of innocent bystanders. The mild-looking redskin leaning meditatively upon his horse has no legs, nor has the horse beyond him, unless the smooth expanse of green below, is intended to represent a clump of bushes hiding them; but an examination of the canvas itself gave the impression that it was an abyss. But what does it matter? The whole scene has the unreality of a legend. At the time it was painted, it was possibly two and a half centuries removed from the event, and the latter, in common with all history, takes on the patina of personal interpretation. We

are in the realm of faerie—at the inception, perhaps, of another Iliad.

Space does not permit more than the merest mention of the quaint "mourning" pictures, water-color illustrations in great variety, and other items which were included in the exhibition and which represented small communities from New England to western Pennsylvania and Maryland (with the single example of Southern primitive work already mentioned). A debt of gratitude is due the Newark Museum for "pioneering" in this field, and assembling such a comprehensive display.

In this age of overproduction in every line, when fine reproductions of masterpieces of painting are literally within the reach of everyone who can maintain a roof over his head, it is not generally realized that half a century ago and earlier, pictures were not plentiful. Our forebears used more initiative under these circumstances

than we are required to, so that it seems as if every family must have boasted one or more "works of art" painted by some member with artistic inclinations, or secured from an itinerant "limner" to be hung in the place of honor. As the years passed, perhaps, and the family's tastes became increasingly sophisticated, some of these old paintings fell into disrepute and were relegated to basements and attics. Certainly some of the paintings in the Newark Museum's exhibition were coaxed from just such humble resting places. Some of us have already resurrected our primitives or perhaps never tired of them. But those who still have one or more tucked away in an obscure corner should take them out and dust them off. Perhaps a reexamination will convince the owners that these old pictures are worthy to hang beside their Gilbert Stuarts.



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ELEANOR W. DONAHUE,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

American's Creed Day Thoughts

EVA E. MORGAN

National Chairman, Committee on U. S. Legislation

WHILE we turn with some degree of satisfaction to days of importance in our national history, let us add to the list April 3.

Inspired by the fact that he was an American citizen, Mr. Henry S. Chapin conceived the idea of placing special emphasis upon the duties and obligations of citizenship, in the form of a national creed. The lexicographer tells us that "a creed is a summary statement of doctrine or belief."

The plan of having a creed written was approved by President Woodrow Wilson, and a contest, open to all American citizens, was inaugurated in Baltimore, through its mayor, Hon. James H. Preston, who offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best statement of the creed.

Needless to say there were many who entered the contest. It was won by Mr. William Tyler Page, and on April 3, 1918, was formally accepted by our United States Congress, as a fitting creed upon which all patriotic Americans could stand. Beginning with the present year, it is proposed to observe April 3 as American's Creed Day.

The phraseology of the "American's Creed," as written by Mr. Page, is well worth our study. He begins by stating: "I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed." Mr. Page was writing a creed for

Americans, and well might he express his belief in our form of government because it is founded upon principles of right and justice, and has stood the test of a century and a half of usage, during which time, it has withstood attacks from without and within.

Since its establishment, our Nation has grown in numbers, in wealth, in industrial development, has become a world leader in commerce, forged ahead in the arts, sciences and inventions, and expanded its system of education, until we can think of no more worth-while attribute of life than to be able to say, "I am an American citizen." America is great in the advantages it offers her people. Here, in the dignity of truth, in the doctrine that usefulness to society is always a badge of honor—here, in the social freedom we enjoy, in the American idea of the intrinsic worth of manhood and womanhood—is the greatest chance on earth for the unrestricted development of the best forces of our natures—diligence, skill, honesty of purpose and action, self-respect, love for our fellow man—in one great phrase, the humanity of man.

In America we are not serfs or political prisoners to do another's bidding. We are citizens of a sovereign nation, in which each plays his own important part. We are not ruled without our consent, for our rulers represent us. Under no other government in the world have the people the economic, social and political advan-

tages that are here guaranteed the loyal American citizen, because every man has a chance. Or as Lincoln put it, "Not that every man is born equal to every other man, but that he has the right to make himself the equal of every other man, if he can."

A country such as we have today does not spring into existence overnight, but it is the logical growth of that desire for freedom, which led the Colonists to emigrate to America—that desire so strong that no hardship or sacrifice, no labor or privation was allowed to stand in the way of its fulfillment. Thus in human sacrifice we count the cost of that freedom. Sometimes people who dwell amidst the most sublime natural scenery become so inured to its splendors that it ceases to stir within them the emotion of sublimity by its grandeur. So we may become so unmindful of the free institutions our Government assures to us that we forget the chasm which has been spanned between the conditions our ancestors once found intolerable and the civilization we enjoy today and which places America as a nation, the acknowledged leader among the nations of the world.

It is for us to carry on with the heritage we have today. And one way in which we may spread the doctrine of good government is by remembering that there are, in every community, those who are not American citizens, and who are looking to us to teach them lessons of patriotism and love for the country which some day they may be able to call "my country," and feel the joy of its protection.

The strangers among us must be

taught that while America is the land of the free, our institutions have been bought with a price which commands their respect, that our educational facilities are for their proper use, that our laws are to be obeyed, and that our machinery of justice will be tempered with mercy so long as they come to us in the spirit of seekers after the truth, but that we have no place for those who would usurp our powers, and overthrow our Government by violence. Old Glory floats over a free country, and it is not to be supplanted by any other emblem.

In what better way can we instruct the alien in our midst these truths, than by teaching him the meaning of the "American's Creed," setting forth its quality of justice in no uncertain terms.

Theodore Roosevelt once said, "In order to be a good citizen of the world, one should be 100 per cent American." Let us enshrine in our hearts next to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of good citizenship as expressed in the "American's Creed."

Let us repeat it together:

"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation among sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to love my Country, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its Flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

D. A. R. Radio Programs

MRS. JULIAN G. GOODHUE

Chairman, Radio Committee

STATE	CITY	STATE CHAIRMAN	STATION	DATE	HOURL
ALABAMA	Montgomery	MRS. FRED ALLISON	WSFA	April 16	3-5:30 p.m. C.S.T.
CONNECTICUT	Hartford	MRS. WM. C. BRISTOL	WTIC	April 2	2-4:45 p.m. E.S.T.
	"Wald Home" of Sound Beach		WTIC	April 9	2-4:45 p.m. E.S.T.
	"Hempstead Home" of New London		WTIC	April 16	2-4:45 p.m. E.S.T.
	"Robins Home"		WTIC	April 23	2-4:45 p.m. E.S.T.
	"Historic Trees of Connecticut"		WTIC	April 30	2-4:45 p.m. E.S.T.
	"Old Inn of Brooklyn, Conn."		WTIC		
ILLINOIS	Chicago	MRS. EDWARD L. KELLY	WBBM	April 2	4-5:50 p.m. C.S.T.
	"Early History of Red Cross"		WBBM	April 6	4-5:50 p.m. C.S.T.
	"Origin and Organization of the American Red Cross"		WBBM	April 9	4-5:50 p.m. C.S.T.
	"Red Cross Services for Service and Ex-Service Men and Women"		WBBM	April 13	4-5:50 p.m. C.S.T.
	"Red Cross First Aid"		WBBM	April 16	4-5:50 p.m. C.S.T.
	"Red Cross Life Saving"		WBBM	April 20	4-5:50 p.m. C.S.T.
	"Organized Volunteer Services of the Red Cross"		WBBM	April 23	4-5:50 p.m. C.S.T.
	"Red Cross Nursing Service"		WBBM	April 27	4-5:50 p.m. C.S.T.
	"Red Cross Disaster Relief"		WBBM	April 30	4-5:50 p.m. C.S.T.
	"The Junior Red Cross"		WBBM		
INDIANA	Fort Wayne	MRS. EARL W. MOSS	WOWO	April 6	1 p.m. C.S.T.
	Indianapolis		WKBF	April 6	1 p.m. C.S.T.
	Evansville		WGBF	April	
	"Observance of Anniversary of U. S. Entry into the World War"				
KENTUCKY	Louisville	MRS. G. BRIGHT HAWES	WHAS	April 30	9-50:10 p.m.
MARYLAND	Baltimore	MRS. GEORGE W. IJAMS	WFBR	April 2	2 p.m. E.S.T.
				April 9	2 p.m. E.S.T.
				April 16	2 p.m. E.S.T.
				April 23	2 p.m. E.S.T.
				April 30	2 p.m. E.S.T.
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston	MRS. CHARLES M. WILFORD	WNAC	April 10	3-30:4 p.m. E.S.T.
	"Elizabeth Serves Tea," an historical play written by Mrs. Frank L. Nason				
	Prologue—Mrs. Nason				
	CAST				
	Mrs. John Adams—Mrs. James Charles Peabody, Vice-President General, N. S., D. A. R.				
	Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Adams—Mrs. Carl F. Bachelder, ex-Regent, Abigail Philips Quincy Chapter				
	Abigail, daughter of John Adams, at her harp—Miss Gretchen Cook, harpist, member Minute Men Chapter				
	Dorcas, a serving maid—Mrs. Charles M. Wilford, State Chairman, Radio Committee				
	Scene: Home of Samuel Adams, Dedham, Mass.				
	Time: Summer, 1776				
	"John Glover and His Amphibious Army," by Mrs. James H. Grover, State Librarian. Music		WNAC	April 24	3-30:4 p.m.
NEBRASKA	Omaha	MRS. H. B. MARSHALL	WOW	April 17	6 p.m. C.S.T.
	Lincoln		KFAB	April 18	5-5:45 p.m. C.S.T.
	North Platte		KGNE	April 5	2-30 p.m. M.S.T.
				April 12	2-30 p.m. M.S.T.
				April 19	2-30 p.m. M.S.T.
				April 26	2-30 p.m. M.S.T.
OREGON	Corvallis	MRS. F. LOUIS STOECKLE	KOAC	April 3	8-15:8:45 Pacific S.T.
				April 10	8-15:8:45 Pacific S.T.
				April 17	8-15:8:45 Pacific S.T.
				April 24	8-15:8:45 Pacific S.T.
PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia	MRS. THOMAS F. DURHAM	WFI	April 27	3-3:30 p.m. E.S.T.
	"Valley Forge," Mrs. John Rex, Regent, Valley Forge Chapter. Music: Mrs. Edward H. Preston, soprano; Robert M. Yahn, piano; Miss Irene Hubbard, cello; Miss Florence Habelen, violin				
SOUTH CAROLINA	Columbia	MRS. MARY SINKLER KING	WIS	April 28	9-9:30 p.m. E.S.T.

The Hackett Family of Dorchester County

MARY TURPIN LAYTON



THOMAS HACKETT, the progenitor of the Hackett family of Dorchester County, Maryland, was transported in 1674 with 66 colonists in the ship *Dover*, Capt. Samuel Groom, master for Richard Angell, who obtained 3,350 acres for bringing these colonists into the Province of Maryland. Died, 1716, in Dorchester County. Married Elizabeth —, who later married John Tench.

ISSUE

Oliver Hackett, who married and had two children, Theopolus and Elizabeth.

Thomas Hackett.

Reference: Wills; book 14, folio 417, Annapolis, Md.

SECOND GENERATION

Thomas Hackett, who, according to his own deposition, was born in 1689. He patented Hacketts Adventure in 1732, which is described as lying on the south side of Puckham Branch that issueth out of the Northwest Fork of Nanticoke River, in Dorchester County. This became the homestead and burying ground of the Hacketts until the present time.

Will probated Dec. 10, 1764. Evidently married twice. Name of first wife unknown. Second wife, Rebecca.

ISSUE

Letia Hackett, born 1716.

Oliver Hackett, born 1720.

Belinda Hackett, born 1731; married John Stevens.

Rebecca Hackett, born —; died unmarried.

Thomas Hackett, born Oct. 16, 1742.

Betty Hackett, born May 20, 1745.

Reference: Wills.

THIRD GENERATION

Thomas Hackett resided on Hacketts Adventure, near Crotcher's Ferry, Dorchester County, Maryland. Born, Oct. 16, 1742. Living in 1808, when he gave Hacketts Adventure to his son Luke, who agreed to maintain him the balance of his natural life. He married Lovie —, probably a Walter.

ISSUE

Thomas Hackett, married — Smoot.

Tilghman Hackett, married, Oct. 21, 1806, Kitty Walker.

William Hackett, married, Dec. 6, 1820, Ann Neild.

Luke Hackett, born Sept. 22, 1779.

Lovice Ann Hackett, married, Jan. 14, 1805, Spedden Andrew.

Remarks: Tilghman, Thomas and William resided in Dorchester County several years. About 1735 these three brothers, with their families in covered wagons on their way to the West, stopped at the old homestead to bid farewell to their family, and like so many other pioneers from Eastern Shore, were never seen or heard from again.

Lovice Ann Hackett, married Jan. 14, 1805, Spedden Andrew and resided in Fork District, Dorchester County. Issue:

Tempy Andrew, married Daniel Vickers; went to Missouri.

Lovely Andrew, married Grenbury Vancycle, Dec. 1, 1829; second, Daniel Harper, Dec. 9, 1833.

Bayard Andrew, age 17, went with a neighbor who was a sea captain to New Orleans and never returned. Supposed to be killed by the Indians.

FOURTH GENERATION

Luke Hackett 4th (Thomas 3rd, Thomas 2nd, Thomas 1st), born Sept. 22, 1779; died Aug. 16, 1835.

Luke Hackett resided on Hacketts Adventure and additional tracts. He was a large landowner and slave holder. Also owned a number of vessels, one of which he called *The Seven Sons*. That he showed no partiality between his seven sons is indicated by his will. Each tract was devised to two sons, one to divide the land and the other to take his choice.

Married, Aug. 14, 1805, Nancy Darby, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Twiford Darby, of Somerset County, Md., born Feb. 15, 1785; died Apr. 4, 1852.

ISSUE

Polly Garrett Hackett, born Oct. 18, 1804.

Sallie Twiford Hackett, born Dec. 24, 1806.

Lovely Walter Hackett, born Feb. 5, 1809.

Thomas Hackett, born Aug. 2, 1810.

James Madison Hackett, born Feb. 17, 1812.

Tilghman Hackett, born Mar. 14, 1814.

Nancy Darby Hackett, born Mar. 13, 1816.

Perry Greenberry Hackett, born May 8, 1818.
 William Walter Hackett, born Feb. 24, 1820.
 John Turpin Hackett, born Jan. 20, 1823.
 Lovice Ann Hackett, born Jan. 20, 1825.
 Benjamin Darby Hackett, born Nov. 20, 1855.
 Reference: Bible of Luke Hackett.
 Polly Garrett Hackett, died unmarried.
 Sallie Twiford Hackett married Nathan Vickers,
 son of John; died May 9, 1835.
 Lovey Walter Hackett married Jos. Lankford;
 died June 17, 1835.
 Thomas Hackett married Emeline Wheatley,
 daughter of Wm. A. and Henrietta (Mace)
 Wheatley.
 James Madison Hackett married Hester Insley.
 Tilghman Hackett married Caroline Adams,
 daughter of Minos and Margaret (Wilson)
 Adams.
 Nancy Darby Hackett, born Mar. 13, 1816; died
 Nov. 13, 1830.
 Perry Greenberry Hackett married July 29, 1855,
 Priscilla Tull.
 William Walter Hackett married Margaret Allen,
 daughter of John and Mary C. (Adams) Allen.
 John Turpin Hackett, married Jan. 23, 1849, Mary
 Louise (Neal) Vickers, widow of Joseph Vickers
 and daughter of John and Jane (Wright)
 Neal of Delaware; second, Lulu Cooper of
 Wicomico County.
 Lovice Ann Hackett married Thomas Smoot, son
 of Thomas and Elizabeth Smoot.
 Benjamin Darby Hackett, married Nov. 27, 1855,
 Bethany A. Wright, daughter of Kennerly and
 Celia (Lewis) Wright.

FIFTH GENERATION

Tilghman Hackett 5th, (Luke 4th,
 Thomas 3rd, Thomas 2nd, Thomas 1st),
 born Mar. 14, 1814; died Feb. 18, 1843;
 married Caroline Adams, daughter of
 Minos and Margaret (Wilson) Adams,
 born Aug. 23, 1824; died Nov. 11, 1894.
 Residence near Crotchers Ferry, Dorchester
 County, Md.

ISSUE

Love Ross Hackett, born Feb. 1, 1844.
 Charlotte Frances Hackett, born Oct. 29, 1846.
 Margaret Ann Hackett, born Aug. 16, 1848.
 Minos Henry Hackett, born June 7, 1851.
 Mary Elizabeth Hackett, born Dec. 9, 1852.
 Celia Adams Hackett, born Nov. 19, 1854.
 Thomas James Hackett, born July 27, 1856.
 Caroline Kemp Hackett, born July 17, 1858.
 Charles Wright Hackett, born Apr. 26, 1863.
 Laura Emily Hackett, born Jan. 6, 1862.
 Tilghman Richard Hackett, born Dec. 30, 1863.
 Myra Alice Hackett, born Apr. 8, 1866.
 William John Hackett, born Nov. 27, 1868;
 drowned Aug. 10, 1884.
 Infant daughter, born and died Oct. 25, 1870.
 Reference: Tilghman Hackett's Bible.
 Love Ross Hackett (1844-1917) married, Dec.
 15, 1872, Francis Thomas Turpin (1846-1925),

son of Francis B. C. and Mary Adeline (Smoot)
 Turpin.
 Charlotte Francis Hackett (b. 1834) married,
 Jan. 10, 1870, James Matthew Smith, son of
 Ridsen L. and Hester (Twilley) Smith (1844-
 1907).
 Margaret Ann Hackett (1848-1911) married, Dec.
 28, 1871, Zora H. Brinsfield, son of Wm. H. and
 Mary (Cropper) Brinsfield.
 Minos Henry Hackett (1852-1898) married, Nov.
 25, 1872, Mary Annie Wheatley (1851-1898),
 daughter of James R. and Eliza Eleanor (Truit)
 Wheatley.
 Mary Elizabeth Hackett (b. 1852) married, Sept.
 19, 1883, William Spry Williams (b. 1850), son
 of Samuel and Tamsey (Adams) Williams.
 Celia Adams Hackett (b. 1854) married, Sept.
 2, 1851, Capt. John Martino (b. 1851), son of
 John W. and Amanda (Cropper) Martino.
 Thomas James Hackett (b. 1856) married, Jan.
 17, 1883, Emma Virginia Collins, (b. 1858),
 daughter of Pollard and Celia (Andrew) Col-
 lins.
 Caroline Kemp Hackett (b. 1858) married, Jan.
 24, —, Albert Jerome Hitch (1845-1913),
 son of Benjamin and Euphania (Armstrong)
 Hitch of Laurel, Delaware.
 Charles Wright Hackett (b. 1860) married, Dec.
 9, 1897, Grace May Loomis (m. 1874), daugh-
 ter of Francis L. and Nellie (Nichols) Loomis.
 Francis Loomis and wife married in Massachu-
 setts and came to Maryland.
 Laura Emily Hackett, born Jan. 6, 1862; died
 Oct. 13, 1865.
 Tilghman Richard Hackett, born 1863; unmar-
 ried.
 Myra Alice Hackett (b. 1866) married, Dec. 24,
 1895, Eli James Melson (b. 1861).
 William John Hackett, born Nov. 27, 1868;
 drowned, Aug. 10, 1884.
 Infant daughter, born and died Oct. 25, 1870.

SIXTH GENERATION

Love Ross Hackett 6th (Tilghman 5th,
 Luke 4th, Thomas 3rd, Thomas 2nd,
 Thomas 1st), born Feb. 1, 1844; died Jan.
 6, 1916; married, Dec. 15, 1870, Francis
 Thomas Turpin, son of Francis B. C. and
 Mary Adeline (Smoot) Turpin, born Apr.
 20, 1846; died Dec. 17, 1925. Residence,
 Hurlock, Dorchester County, Md.

ISSUE

Charles Winfield Turpin, born Sept. 16, 1871.
 Mary Caroline Turpin, born Sept. 13, 1875.
 Bessie Lyle Turpin, born Apr. 22, 1882.
 Infant daughter born and died July 25, 1886.
 Reference: Turpin Family Bible.
 Charles Winfield Turpin, born Sept. 16, 1871.
 drowned June 21, 1885.
 Mary Caroline Turpin, born in 1875; married,
 Nov. 29, 1899, Oscar Linwood Layton (b. 1868),
 son of Thos. W. and Mary Kinder Layton of
 Bridgeville, Delaware.
 Bessie Lyle Turpin (b. 1882) married Raymond

Calvert Harper, son of William and Margaret Trice Harper of Hurlock, Md.
 Infant daughter born and died July 25, 1886.

SEVENTH GENERATION

Mary Caroline Turpin 7th (Love Hackett 6th, Tilghman 5th, Luke 4th, Thomas 3rd, Thomas 2nd, Thomas 1st), born Sept. 13, 1875; living in 1930; married, Nov. 29, 1899, Oscar Linwood Layton, son of Thomas Williams and Mary Wilson (Kin-

der) Layton, born Sept. 10, 1868; living in 1930. Residence, Bridgeville, Del., 1899-1919; Washington, D. C., after November, 1919.

ISSUE

Myra Demott Layton, born Sept. 15, 1900.
 Minnie Frances Layton, born Feb. 3, 1903.
 Madeline Love Layton, born June 28, 1905.
 Edith Turpin Layton, born Sept. 10, 1907.
 Richard Turpin Layton, born Nov. 15, 1909.
 Mary Kinder Layton, born Mar. 10, 1912.
 Horace Linwood Layton, born Aug. 21, 1915.

D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSEL

National Chairman, Better Films Committee

THE following pictures have been previewed through the courtesy of the Association of Motion Picture Producers by the D. A. R. Reviewing Committee in Hollywood, California. This Reviewing Committee does not see all the pictures made; but we write a review of every picture we see.

- Rango* (I) Paramount.—Ernest B. Schoedsack presents an authentic study of jungle life in Sumatra, contrasting the actions and emotions of a native and his son with those of an Orang Outan and his rascally little son, Rango. The antics of this loveable little fellow will delight everyone in the family.
- The Seas Beneath* (I) Fox.—From the story by James Parker, Jr. Direction by John Ford. A thrilling story of the submarines and mystery ships of the late war, with the love interest centering about George O'Brien and Marion Lessing. Entertaining and endorsed for all.
- Charlie Chan Carries on* (II) Fox.—From the novel of Earl Derr Biggers, with Warner Oland cast as the redoubtable Mr. Chan. A well developed mystery story. Family.
- Gentleman's Fate* (II) Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.—The tragic story of the fate which overtakes a boy, brought up as a gentleman, but pulled back into a mire of the underworld upon learning of his lowly parentage. For adults only.
- The Conquering Horde* (II) Paramount.—A Western with an historical background that presents a fair cross section of the period it represents. There is little humor to relieve the tense drama but the film as a whole is creditable entertainment for the family.
- June Moon* (II) Paramount.—Stage play by Ring Lardner and George Kaufman. Jack Oakie plays his usual sap role in a story that presents an unsophisticated up-state boy in the tawdry background of the song writing world. Will appeal to adults.
- It Pays to Advertise* (II) Paramount.—From the stage play of Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett. A take-off on the American habit of wholesale advertising, furnishes entertainment for the family.
- Stolen Heaven* (II) Paramount.—Based on the story by Dave Burnett. Adaptation and direction by George Abbott. Agreeable diversion for adults.
- Parlor, Bedroom and Bath* (III) Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.—From a play by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan. What a formidable list of well known mirth provokers have been gathered together in this ridiculous farce, revived from a stage play of a decade ago! The years have not changed it much. It is still full of hilariously funny situations, as well as numerous vulgarities. Adults.

SHORT SUBJECTS

- Birds of a Feather* (I) A Silly Symphony Cartoon. A rescue by bird patrol a la airplane style, is staged when Little Chicken is carried off by the Horrible Hawk. Clean fun for the family. Junior Matinees.
- Ski Pilot* (I) Grantland Rice Sportlight. Van Beuren. Instructive views of a trek across snow covered mountains and a hazardous climb up an extinct volcano. Family and Junior Matinees.
- Dogs of Solitude* (I) Tom Terriss. Entertaining picturization of the training of dogs for the rescue of snow bound travelers in the Alps. Excellent for all the family. Junior Matinees.
- Birthday Party* (II) Mickey Mouse Cartoons. Mickey Mouse has a birthday party and delights his friends with antics on the Zylophone. Remarkable synchronization of drawings and music. Junior Matinees.

STATE CONFERENCES

TENNESSEE

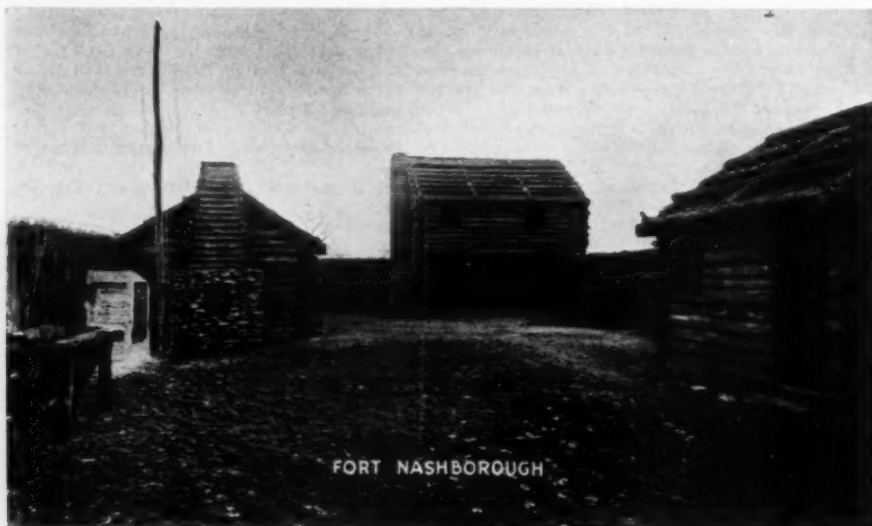
The 25th State Conference of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution met in Nashville at the Noel Hotel November 19, 20, and 21, 1930. The State Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Acklen, presided. The hostess chapters were Cumberland, Campbell, Colonel Thomas McCrory, General James Robertson and Rachel Stockley Donelson.

We were very much honored to have as our guests for the Conference the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart; the Librarian General, Mrs. Russell William Magna; Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, National Chairman of Patriotic Education, and Mrs. Penelope Allen, National Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots Committee.

The State Regent gave an address of welcome. Reports of the officers, Regents and chairmen were made, and routine business was carried on. The delegates attended an unveiling of the South Field Marker where in 1825 General Andrew

Jackson and Marquis de Lafayette reviewed 4,000 Tennessee militia. The chairman of this unveiling was Mrs. Trotwood Moore, State Librarian and Archivist, and it was under the auspices of the United States Daughters of 1812.

An interesting feature of the Conference was the unveiling of four bronze tablets to be placed in Fort Nashborough, now being rebuilt upon the site of the original settlement of Nashville and Davidson County, the second settlement in what is now the State of Tennessee. The money for this reproduction of Fort Nashborough was given to the four Nashville chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Cumberland, Campbell, Colonel Thomas McCrory, General James Robertson—by the State of Tennessee, the county of Davidson and the city of Nashville. The city also gave the land on which the fort was placed. The architect's drawings call for two blockhouses and three log cabins, surrounded by a stockade. It was intended to dedicate the fort during this Conference



but inclement weather delayed its completion. We had the very great pleasure of having our President General, Mrs. Hobart, unveil the principal tablet on Fort Nashborough.

A memorial service was held Friday morning. This was in charge of the State Chaplain, Mrs. L. M. Short, and was very beautiful.

In response to the request of the American Tree Association the local chapters, in honor of the George Washington Bicentennial, planted an elm tree on the State Capitol grounds November 21, 1930. This tree was accepted by Governor Henry H. Horton.

The present State officers were unanimously elected to serve another term. They are: *State Regent*, Mrs. Joseph Hayes Acklen; *Vice-Regent*, Mrs. Oscar Knox; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. William H. Lambeth; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Charles Caldwell; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Richard Yearwood; *Registrar*, Mrs. Clarence Jones; *Historian*, Mrs. Willis Hitzing; *Chaplain*, Mrs. L. M. Short; *Librarian*, Mrs. Eugene McDade.

We were very much disappointed that Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, our Historian General, could not be with us.

Among the social features of the Conference was a reception at the Noel Hotel in honor of the President General, Mrs. Hobart. A luncheon was given Thursday by Mrs. Walter O. Palmer at her home, the Belle Meade Mansion, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Acklen, the National Officers and the Colonial Dames of America. Thursday afternoon Mrs. A. B. Benedict gave a reception at Ward Belmont College for Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Acklen and the chapter, Colonel Thomas McCrory, of which she is Regent.

Thursday evening Mrs. Joseph W. Byrns entertained the State and National Officers, delegates and visitors at a dinner at the Centennial Club. Friday the hostess chapters entertained the visitors, officers and delegates at a luncheon at the Centennial Club, after which the business meeting was held and the Conference adjourned. The James Robertson Chapter gave a tea in the Pioneer Room in the War Memorial Building. Friday evening a banquet was

held at the Noel Hotel. Mrs. Acklen, State Regent, acted as toastmistress and presided with her usual grace and charm. The program consisted of a group of old songs, led by Mrs. Graham Hall, to whom we were indebted for the music during the Conference. With the singing of "God Be with You," the Conference adjourned until next November when "we meet again," in Cleveland, Tennessee, with Ocoee Chapter as hostess.

MARY WEEKS LAMBETH,
State Recording Secretary.

MISSOURI

The Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution met in Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri, at 8 p. m., Tuesday, October 14, 1930, for the memorable 31st State Conference. The Elizabeth Benton, Kansas City and Independence Pioneers chapters, as hostesses, demonstrated their ability to entertain royally.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Howard Bailey. After the D. A. R. collect, read by Mrs. M. J. Dolan, State Chaplain, Mrs. William Rock Painter, Chaplain General, gave the invocation. The "Salute to the Flag," led by Mrs. Curlee; "Star-Spangled Banner," led by Mrs. Havens; "American's Creed," led by Mrs. John Fall Houx, State Vice-Regent, were given by the assemblage.

Mrs. Bailey introduced Mrs. Fred O. Cunningham, Regent, Elizabeth Benton Chapter and general chairman of arrangements, who presented the co-hostesses, Mrs. Calvin Atkins, Regent, Independence Pioneers Chapter, and Mrs. Charles C. Madison, Regent of Kansas City Chapter.

Addresses of welcome were given by Mr. George Kingsley, acting for the mayor, and Mr. E. E. Machutte, representing the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. John Fall Houx, State Vice-Regent, presided, while Mrs. Howard Bailey, State Regent, responded to the hospitable greetings and briefly reviewed a few historical facts concerning Kansas City, quoting: "In Kansas City, behold the culture of the East, the vision of the West, the energy of the North and the hospitality of the South." Representatives of numerous patriotic so-

cieties were presented by Mrs. Bailey to the assemblage.

The address of the evening was given by Brig. Gen. Stuart Heintzelman, U. S. A., Commandant of Fort Leavenworth, who stressed the vital need of preparedness.

The business sessions were held in the ballroom of the Muhlebach Hotel. The present administration having been in office only since last April, all reports were curtailed, but there was evidence of universal interest and proposed activities for progressive work during 1931. Each State officer outlined the important and splendid work in her department, with a spirit of optimistic buoyancy.

Mrs. Joseph Calfee, National Chairman, Genealogical Research, and Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Chairman of Old Trails and National Vice-Chairman of National Defense Committee, made interesting reports.

Mrs. W. W. Graves (that wizard of Tavern finance), life member of Arrow Rock Tavern Committee and chairman of finance committee, gave a comprehensive report of her work started in 1927. She has secured pledges for \$11,000 of the \$15,000 desired as an endowment fund.

Mrs. Bailey urged that chapters prepare programs and observe April 3 as American's Creed Day, honoring its author, William Tyler Page. She also recommended an October program commemorating the sesquicentennial of the surrender of Yorktown.

Mrs. H. Lee Smiser reported a collection of \$1,000 worth of linens placed in the old Tavern. Mrs. John Trigg Moss announced a potential gift of old opalescent hobnail glassware, valued at \$100, to the Tavern museum.

The conference authorized that all chapter yearbooks carry the name of our Honorary Vice-President General for life, Mrs. Wallace Delefield. It voted to make Mrs. William Rock Painter a life member of the board of managers, and Mr. Hugh Stephens a life member of the advisory board of Arrow Rock Tavern.

We were pleased to have Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly, Past Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, with us again.

Mrs. M. J. Dolan, State Chaplain, con-

ducted memorial services for 66 Missouri Daughters who died during the past year.

Missouri has three potential donors: the State Society, Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart, and Mrs. Jacob Loose. These ladies were officially presented to the society.

The president of the School of the Ozarks, and Mrs. Goode, gave instructive talks on the activities of this mountain school. They expressed grateful appreciation of our society's continued support of their dairy, of the students, and for the individual donations and scholarships maintained by the chapters. Two hundred worthy applicants attend the school, while, because of lack of facilities, 500 were turned away.

Our President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, wired greetings which crossed a message from the State Conference to the President General and National Board meeting in Washington that day. Letters and telegrams regretting inability to attend the State Conference and the centennial celebration of Arrow Rock Tavern were received from President Hoover, General John J. Pershing, Rear Admiral Coontz, William Tyler Page, Dolly Curtis Gann, Jane R. Dickinson, State Regent of China; State Regent of Cuba; National Chairman of Radio, Mrs. Goodhue, and others.

Among resolutions adopted were expressions of appreciation to the State Highway Commission for the completion of the hard-surfaced highway No. 41 to the old Tavern in time for the centennial celebration; to Governor Caulfield for signing the bill and to the State Game and Fish Commissioner for the acquisition of the property and the development of the State park surrounding the old Tavern; one favoring a separate library tax and one that Missouri may have an official State book plate; re-endorsement of the "Star-Span-gled Banner" as our national anthem; authorization of revision of Missouri State By-Laws; endorsement of action of Missouri Legislature enacting law requiring the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Missouri to be taught in public schools; endorsing resolution passed by Women's National Patriotic Conference of National Defense; one cov-

ering the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth and asking that the Daughters of the American Revolution give all possible aid in the 1932 celebration.

Gracious hospitality was outstanding in the social features of this conference. The three hostess chapters entertained most charmingly with a number of brilliant and beautiful functions. Included in these were a tea in her attractive home by Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart, National Vice-President General; reception and entertainment, Muehlebach ballroom, honoring State Regent and National Officers, Mrs. Calvin Atkins, presiding; dinner for all State officers and National Chairmen, Muehlebach Hotel, by Mrs. Fred O. Cunningham and Mrs. James A. Landrigan; luncheon, honoring the State Regent and her district chairmen, Muehlebach Hotel, by Mrs. Max A. Christopher; tea, Art Institute, Kansas City chapters; informal tea, Missouri Valley Historical Society, by members of the board, Mrs. A. N. Maltby presiding.

The annual banquet, given in the ballroom of the Muehlebach Hotel, was attended by about 250 Daughters and their friends, Mrs. Charles C. Madison presiding. Mr. Charles V. Stousell, representing the *Kansas City Star*, gave a searching and arousing address on the "Challenging Issues for America." The surprise of the evening came in a tribute to the Flag, given so splendidly by young Master John Carter. The State Historian, Mrs. Marshall Rust, made the annual awards for historical work. Patsy Gregg Chapter received the prize for most comprehensive historical research; Elizabeth Benton Chapter, first prize for best chapter his-

torian scrapbook; Marshall Chapter, second prize; Rachel Donelson Chapter, honorable mention.

The Conference adjourned at noon, October 17, to attend the centennial celebration of the Arrow Rock, old Tavern, in central Missouri, on Saturday, October 18.

From "Oxcart to Airplane" was the centennial slogan. Ten chapters in close proximity to Arrow Rock assisted the executive and general committee to formulate plans for this 100th anniversary. The historic parade consisted of floats depicting certain historic episodes. The crowd was estimated from 5,000 to 10,000, invading a village of less than 500.

Governor Henry S. Caulfield, Senator Harry B. Hawes, Hon. Clifford Barnhill, Major W. S. McAaron and Col. J. B. Barnes were able orators for the occasion. Judge Roy D. Williams, assisted by Hon. Hugh Stephens, was chairman; Col. Rae Johnston, announcer, and Mrs. W. B. Gibson, marshal of the historic parade. Kemper Military Band and Concordia Band furnished inspiring music.

Mrs. Bailey, general chairman, and her assistants, Mrs. John Fall Houx, vice-chairman, and the following executive and general committee: Hon. J. P. Huston, Hon. Hugh Stephens, Mrs. William R. Painter, Mrs. W. W. Graves, Mrs. Marshall Rust, Hon. George Pearson, Mrs. Frank P. Morris, Mrs. J. Paul Briggs, Mrs. Arthur M. Hitch, Mrs. Frank S. Leach, Lieut. Col. John A. Paegelow, Hon. Edgar C. Nelson were outstanding leaders in this successful centennial celebration.

MARY LOU HARRIS RUST,
State Historian.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death on February 7, 1931, in Philadelphia, of Miss Minnie Mickley, Registrar General for the year 1901.

Arkansas' Most Historic Spot

AT THE southern extremity of Garrison Avenue, Fort Smith, Arkansas, there stands an old building, rich in history and romance, known as the old Commissary Museum. It is one of a group of buildings erected by the United States Government between the years 1837 and 1845, and is a two-storied structure of native stone, with some portions measuring several feet in thickness. The interior woodwork is of oak, fashioned with the old-time broadax, and joined with wooden pins, iron bolts and square nails. Four huge fireplaces filled with logs furnish the necessary heat. The windows are heavily grated and the doors fastened with iron bars three feet in length.

Other buildings were the quartermaster's and officers' quarters, court, jail and guardhouse, surrounded by a high stone wall. The first fort was made of logs and located at the confluence of the Poteau and Arkan-

sas Rivers in 1817. It was named Fort Smith in honor of Col. Thomas A. Smith, who, at that time, was in command. Prior to this the little hamlet was called Belle Point. The new fort (1837-45) was built under the supervision of Gen. Zachary Taylor, commander of the southern division of the Western Department of the United States Army. General Taylor was not, as some suppose, a commander of this post, but exercising his right, as commander of a department, to select his place of residence, he chose Fort Smith. Records show that the men who were in command during Taylor's residence at the post were Captains W. G. Belknap, W. W. Lear, Thos. Hoffman, J. D. Seabright, and Major B. L. E. Bonneville. The officers' quarters burned, one in 1849 and the other in 1870. With the breaking out of the War between the States, Captain Sturgis relinquished the fort, which was then occupied by the Con-



OLD COMMISSARY BUILDING—ARKANSAS' MOST HISTORIC SPOT

federates. During this strenuous period the commissary was used much of the time as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. Later in the conflict it was re-taken by the Federals and held until 1872, when it was abandoned as a fort. In 1884 the buildings and lands were presented by the Government to the city of Fort Smith. In the years that elapsed between its abandonment and its presentation to the city, the commissary was sadly abused. In 1909 patriotic citizens organized the Old Commissary Museum, which has for its object the preservation of this landmark and the collecting of articles of historic interest. The city gave a lease to the organization and since then the Commissary has been thoroughly restored, the grounds beautified and many relics assembled within its walls.

If the Commissary could but speak, what interesting stories of tragedy, romance and high adventure it could relate; of times when women and children sought refuge within its walls in anticipation of Indian attacks; of great men who have crossed its threshold; of sick and wounded soldiers it has sheltered; of gay festivities in the officers' quarters; of men in gorgeous uniform, and women in bridal finery; of parades; of courts-martial; of executions; of the greatest Indian council in history, ending

in the signing of an important treaty; of Arkansas soldiers marching to four wars; and of seeing the flag that rose so proudly above its roof carried by an Arkansas company on its march to Mexico. Today it enshrines a fragment of this flag literally riddled by Mexican bullets at Buena Vista.

Among the many noted people who have passed through its doors may be mentioned Zachary Taylor, who went from Fort Smith to the Mexican War, where he won undying renown that led to the Presidency; Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States; General Fremont and Major Bonneville, famous explorers; Albert Pike, explorer and poet; Catlin, noted artist; E. C. Boudinot, accomplished in so many ways; Washington Irving, author; Sam Houston, the great Texan; and Sequoyah, the benefactor of his race. The old Commissary on the bank of the Arkansas, within a few feet of a new \$1,000,000 bridge, has watched the rise and growth of Fort Smith from the day when ox carts and flatboats were the best means of transportation to the present, when railroads, automobiles and airships have replaced them; and still it stands a grim sentinel to remind youthful generations of a period when brave men and women faced dangers known and unknown to carve from the wilderness the State of Arkansas.

California's Most Historic Spot

THE old Custom's House in Monterey occupies the most prominent place in California's history.

The flags of three nations have floated over this building—that of Spain until 1822; that of Mexico, 1822-1846; and that of the United States from 1846 until the present time. It was begun in 1816 by the Spanish, only the north half being built at that time. The central portion was erected by the Mexicans in 1824; while the south end was built by the Americans after 1846. At this time Col. John C. Frémont made it his headquarters.

The American flag was raised over this building temporarily on October 19, 1842, by Commodore T. A. C. Jones, because of his misapprehension of the seriousness of affairs between the United States and Mexico and of the much-feared invasion by England. However, he took it down again the following day and apologized for his mistake.

But on July 7, 1846, the American flag was raised here permanently by Commodore John Drake Sloat, signaling by that act the passing of California from Mexican rule.

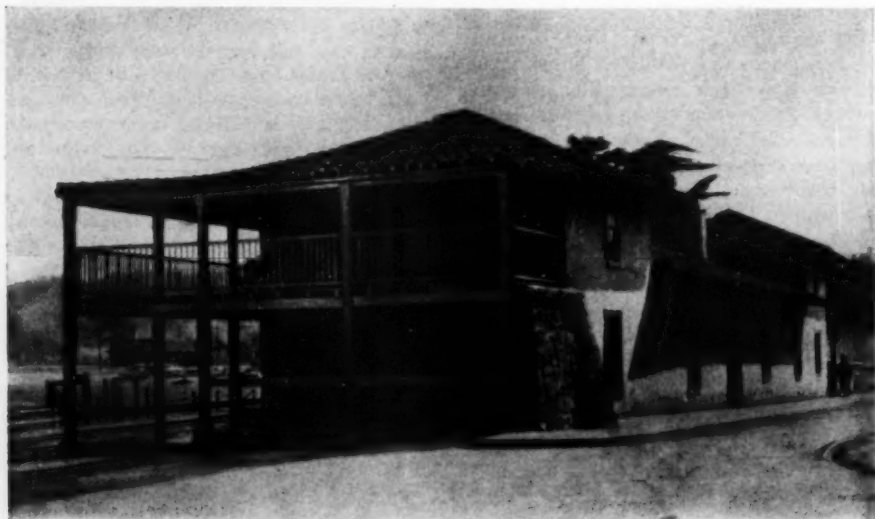
This Custom House was the only one in the province of Alta, California, and all trading vessels were compelled to enter their cargo on its records. Here came the intrepid sealers and hunters of sea otter whose forerunners were the pioneers of trade on the Pacific Coast and, following closely in their wake, the battered whaling vessels put into the quiet harbor of Monterey to be reconditioned after perilous voyages in far northern seas; while most important of all, the Boston ships from New England came early seeking hides and tallow, and with their coming a new era on the coast of California was foreshadowed.

The building, a picturesque stone and adobe structure, stands on historic ground. On November 15, 1542, the Spanish voyager, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, sailed into

the harbor of Monterey. The place was visited by another Spanish voyager, Sebastian Vizcaino, in 1602; and, in 1769, Gen. Gaspar de Portola paused here with his land party. At this time a cross was erected. On June 3, 1770, General Portola and Father Crespi solemnly took possession of the country in the name of His Majesty Carlos III, King of Spain.

The building is now government-owned and is well conditioned as the State of California has restored it. A museum of local relics is housed there. It is marked by the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, who have their local headquarters within its historic walls.

HARRIET HEAD,
State Chairman.



OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, *Chairman*

Comments on Communism

Storm Warnings

In proportion to the progress made by Communists in stirring up riots and bloodshed in this country there is forming a public sentiment against the Reds. Ignorance and indifference on the part of the people have opened the way for mischief by Communists, in city and country. Wherever men are unemployed the Communists find fruitful soil in which to plant the seeds of domestic strife. They are adepts in deceiving the unfortunate and hungry. Despairing men do not distinguish the line that divides loyalty from treason, and are only too easily persuaded to raise their hands against their own flag and country.

Against the Red propaganda stands the American people as a mass, when the test comes. But before that test comes the mass remains not only inactive, but ignorant; and not only ignorant, but resentful when it is asked to inform itself. The situation lends itself to the dangerous development of Communism, through the fatuous indifference of cocksure citizens who wave aside all warnings. "Communism is a joke," is the yokel's summing-up of the situation. In the meantime Communism seizes the opportunity to bore from within. It is in deadly earnest. Treasonable propaganda finds ready access to ignorant minds.

Like other dangers that have confronted the United States, this danger must become acute before it will arouse the people. The situation must become worse before it will become better. Riots, bloodshed and perhaps massacres must occur before the country will grapple with Communism and overpower it.

It is a pity that an enlightened country should utterly ignore the storm warnings and thereby subject itself to a terrible experience in which innocent citizens will perish. The stern old truth, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," has temporarily lost its force with the mass of American citizens. But it remains the truth. Many of them believed a few months ago that economic laws had lost their force, and that speculation could pyramid itself fantastically high, so that everyone could be rich by merely buying stocks on borrowed money. The truth remorselessly asserted itself and reduced them to poverty buried under debt. Now another truth warns them to clean their house of firebugs and assassins.

Although the majority are deaf to the warning, the alarm is not in vain. Alert citizens are begin-

ning to estimate Communism for what it is. As the danger increases the power to destroy it will develop also; but hereafter, when awakened citizens look back upon corpses and burned homes, they will wonder why they were so deaf and blind.—*Washington Post*, January 11, 1931.

Embargo Must Come

Although the American people are thoroughly converted to a protective policy, Congress is slow to act against the greatest menace that has ever threatened American enterprise. Congress continues to talk of ineffective restrictions, knowing that the only decisive way of meeting the dumping campaign of Soviet Russia is to embargo every slave-made and convict-made commodity—to engage in no commerce with the Soviet monopoly, whose purpose is to undermine the economic structure of the world.

Only one argument is advanced against the proposed Soviet embargo. A few optimists pretend to see possibilities of extensive trade with Russia in the future. It is difficult indeed to find any real advantages in supplying an outlaw regime with the materials for waging economic war; for that is all the current American trade with Russia amounts to.

Under its present system Russia can never be a great market for imports. The Soviet government is now buying only machinery and other equipment that are absolutely necessary to the development of its own industrial system. The very purpose of the five-year plan is to develop an industrial system that will produce exports for other countries. Under normal economic conditions it might be expected that such a plan would increase the purchasing power of the people so that future trade with Russia might be profitable. But where the government has control of all resources and the people have no purchasing power no such hope exists.

Every economic gain that is made in Russia is a result of exploitation of the people. If crops are good, it does not mean that half-starved people will be fed, but that the stuff will be dumped on the world market to raise more capital for the dictatorship. If industries succeed it does not mean that standards of living will be raised, but that the resources with which the Reds levy war on capitalism will be increased. How, then, can the advocates of trade with Russia's communistic monopoly expect to maintain such trade?

It is logical to suppose that an organization built upon those principles can not endure. Should Soviet production be expanded as is contemplated in the five-year plan there would be no domestic market for those goods. The Reds can not expect to continue their practice of dumping goods upon other countries without meeting with an embargo from every nation. As the economic war becomes more intense the victims will defend themselves.

In the meantime irreparable damage may be done unless Congress takes some action to protect Americans from the Soviet dumping program. To expose industry and labor to this economic war in the hope of future commercial profits is like selling a birthright for a mess of pottage. The United States must place an embargo upon enemy goods.—*The Washington Post*, February 22, 1931.

Soviet Reprisals

Moscow is discussing reprisals against the United States because of the embargo placed on lumber and pulpwood by the Treasury. Such talk is amusing. The Soviet program already includes every known method of destroying American industry and trade. What more can the Communist regime do?

Threats of withdrawing purchases in the United States are heard, but they are not new. The Soviet has been doing that very thing as rapidly as its own limited means of production will permit. The only purpose of the Reds in buying anything from the United States is to strengthen their own industrial system, so that they will be able to undermine the economic structure of the rest of the world.

Some American interests have been deceived as to the worth of Russian trade. But their eyes are being opened. They are finding that Russia offers a market for a short period, but that purchases are cut off just as soon as the Soviet is able to develop its own resources. The experience of the cotton industry is pertinent. In 1928 \$44,536,918 worth of American cotton was sold to Russia. By 1930 the value of cotton exports to that country had been cut to \$7,749,616, and the prospects are that this year Russia will be dumping cotton in foreign markets that were formerly supplied by the United States.

Industries that sell to the Soviet are not building up a market for themselves. They are supplying the Communists with the means of enslaving the Russian people and of fighting American commerce. Nothing exported to Russia improves the living conditions of the people. It enhances the power of the Reds and contributes to the success of the dumping program. The Russian market for wheat and cotton has been lost. The market for tractors and machinery will soon be closed to Americans. It is the avowed intention of the Reds to ruin capitalistic industry, and they lose no opportunity to do so.

A gigantic campaign to enlist all farmers in the collective organizations is now under way. This means that a greater percentage of the agricultural produce of Russia will be under direct con-

trol of the Communist dictatorship. Orders have been issued to mobilize all agricultural experts of the nation. Immense acreages are to be put under cultivation this year, and most of the crops will be dumped upon the glutted world market, while the Russian people continue on the verge of starvation.

This program is economic war. Russia can do nothing more to derange the economic structure of the world than has been already undertaken. Why does Moscow talk of reprisals when hostilities were opened years ago? The lamentable thing is that a few Americans are willing, for the sake of immediate profits, to play into the hands of these enemies of civilization.—*The Washington Post*, February 18, 1931.

Shut Out Slave-Made Goods

The plan of the Soviet Government to force women into industry is another manifestation of the dictatorship's intention to sabotage the world's economic system. Moscow is determined to expand industrial production for the purpose of flooding the world with cheap products, to the end that foreign industry may be swamped while the Soviet draws in gold. It will sell at any price. The "cost of production" means nothing, when both land and labor are commandeered. If Russian labor can be kept under the lash the Soviet can flood the world with goods.

The Soviet is preparing to mobilize women as it has already mobilized men in industry. Albin Johnson's dispatch to the New York World exposes the slavery system that the Soviet has evolved. Not only does the Soviet fix wages arbitrarily, making payment in degraded money, but it denies the right of the individual to choose his employment or quit his job. The conscript must work in the job to which the government assigns him or be exiled to a labor camp or be executed. This system now is to be extended to women. They will work wherever the government finds they are needed, or they will be condemned to a labor camp or be executed for "treason to the five-year plan."

The Soviet mobilization of women lends force to hearings on the bills to place an embargo upon importation into the United States of products of Soviet Russia. These bills were introduced by Representative Williamson and Senator Oddie. In a magazine discussion of his bill Representative Williamson recently said:

"Practically all Soviet export commodities are produced by enforced labor at negligible cost. Hundreds of thousands of political prisoners and other so-called convicts toil like slaves without pay, in mines and forests and fields and, no doubt, in factories."

Now that women, as a group, are to be made victims of the Soviet's industrial slave system there is double reason for early action upon the embargo bills. Free America must be protected against the competition of slave labor.—*The Washington Post*, February 10, 1931.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



Book Reviews

ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY

Reprint of Official Register of Land Lottery of Georgia, 1827. Compiled and published by Miss Martha Lou Houston, Columbus, Georgia. Walton-Forbes Co.

A most valuable contribution to the records of families and the checking up of seaboard genealogies.

The law providing for this Lottery defined the eligibility of participants as—

(1) White males over eighteen years, who have lived in the State three years.

(2) Revolutionary soldiers, their widows and orphans.

(3) Others who had not drawn lands in previous lotteries, although entitled to do so.

(4) An additional draw for those wounded or disabled in the War of 1812 or Indian wars.

The names listed are 15,000 and of these 1,500 are Revolutionary soldiers and 1,500 soldiers of other wars.

The lands involved represent a stor'ny period in Georgia history which, under Governor Troup's strong administration, was ended when the United States Government agreed to pay the Creek Indians \$28,000 for their territory. This was divided into five counties, Muscogee, Troup, Coweta, Lee and Carroll, the latter named for Richard Henry Lee and Carroll of Carrollton.

The drawing began early in March, 1827, and continued until the end of May the same year. One of its unusual provisions being that illegitimate children should have the same chance as orphan children had to draw themselves a home.

As there are no census reports of Georgia (except the Federal Report still in Mss. on file in Washington, D. C.), and as the tax digests are so incomplete that a volume of ten counties prior to 1818 is the sole publication, the value of this register is apparent.

The State Historian gives the foreword; and the three several acts, signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and by Governor Gilmer and Governor Troup, are given in full.

There are 216 pages of name-lists and 82 pages of index; the print is close but clear.

Allied Families of Read, Corbin, Luttrell and Bywaters. Compiled by A. M. Prichard, Staunton, Virginia, 1930.

The subtitle, "My Wife's Kin," introduces us to a collection of wills, land grants and pedigrees made carefully, checked exactly and following unbrokenly from the English grantee to the latest descendant of the four families cited.

The frontispiece is the lady to whom the work is dedicated by her husband, who is evidently a good lawyer and a genius as to "hereditaments and ancientry," for it follows the line of succession without interruption.

It is so well done it will be welcome alike in private homes, courts, or public libraries.

There is lent no interest of anecdote, incident, or public happening. Its value lies in the documentary proof of descent and relationship.

The binding is in good taste, with a touch of elegance, and the parts are divided between 414 Reeds, 388 Corbins, 212 Luttrels and 103 Bywaters.

There is a separate index of given names so compiled that the confusion usually caused by repetition is avoided. For instance, the five Anns among the Reeds are instantly placed as to generation, degree of kin, et cetera, by page reference.

First Marriage Record of Augusta County, Virginia, 1785-1813. Published by Col. Thomas Hughart Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs Betty Robson Prichard, Regent.

This also is a record of primary importance to genealogists, because, in the first great movement of our people to Westward, Augusta County was the gateway through which they passed and scattered to the three winds—from Canada to Mexico and the slower march toward the Pacific.

The date, the month, the year, the bride's maiden name, and the names of bridegroom and minister are given from April 4, 1785, to January 16, 1787; and, when the latter is not designated as Reverend, the name of the officiating personage is printed in full, perhaps a non-conformist, a court official, or a magistrate, but certainly one qualified to act.

The list of clergy is arresting and speaks for their zeal and fidelity, as it includes not only the college-bred and well-born, but the simple itinerants who literally shepherded their wandering flocks into strange tabernacles.

The persistent fidelity and honest love of these young people, the courage to face a wild land and hard conditions together, and the will to give their children a home and heritage, seem to echo through the files like the beat of a drum and the high sweet call of the bugle—the voice of their determination to die on the road if must be, or found new empires if might be.

There are 61 pages of records and a full index, the cover is our own white and blue, and the imprint tells us it was published in

Staunton, Virginia. The publication should be in every library that has a genealogical department.

The American Flag, Its Uses and Abuses. By Robert Phillips. The Stratford Co., Boston, Mass. Price \$2.

Reared by foreign-born parents to respect our laws and reverence our flag Mr. Phillips has qualified to teach citizenship to our youth from his professional chair in Purdue University.

His findings are interesting and accurate as to the varying number of the stripes and the law allocating the stars; and the rules given for displaying and handling the flag are those so long and so patiently voiced and taught by the National Society.

But his opinions as to the teacher's oath of allegiance and legislation to protect the flag are a bit casual here and there. His summing up against red radicalism, however, is sensible and patriotic.

The chapter on full and half-mast is instructive and his talk on the choice of a national anthem states and restates the arguments for and against the three named; but no result is reached beyond this truism. He says: "No decree . . . can create a national anthem. It must give utterance to the soul of the Nation."

The suggestion to omit the third stanza of "The Star-Spangled Banner" is thoroughly unsound and generally disapproved, for it is a solemn warning to defend our country against its enemies and foreshadows the doom of those who fail in this duty.

The fact that all flags are lowered at sunset has given an opportunity for a signal honor to the memory of Francis Scott Key. Over his grave the Star-Spangled Banner flies day and night; like a poppy on a field of honor, it glows in the rising sun, and its stars face the moon and the shining worlds of space until the dawn.

"God and Country" is a worthy climax, but it is our duty as a National Society to see that our late member, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, gets the credit due her as she was first to ask and receive the promise that the flag should fly daily over the public buildings.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Peace Party Chapter (Pittsfield, Mass.) has been busy along the usual lines during the year.

On May 22, twenty-seven members of our chapter attended the dedication of the Massachusetts State Forest at Goshen, later going on to Northampton for tea at the Betty Allen Chapter House. One hundred and thirty-eight Revolutionary soldiers' graves were decorated with flags for Memorial Day, and five new graves were found and reported. Our annual summer outing was held on June 19, at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge, 38 members and their friends being present.

Several of our members attended the dedication of a tablet to the memory of Daniel Hand, a Revolutionary patriot, in the old Richmond Cemetery. The tablet was erected by his great grandson, William Scott Lyon, of Washington, D. C.

A tea was held at the home of the Regent in November when a sale of rugs and bedspreads from one of the Southern schools was sponsored. A large flag was presented by the chapter to the Holy Family Polish Church, the occasion being their celebration of Pulaski Day.

At Christmas time the ex-service men in our local hospitals were remembered with baskets, and money was sent to the Northampton Veterans Hospital.

When our annual reception to new citizens was held, the mayor presided, the clerk of the County Court presented the new citizens with their certificates of citizenship, a speaker told about good citizenship, the Regent gave all new citizens Manuals, and the Americanization Committee served refreshments.

Our February meeting was in charge of the Sarah Deming Chapter, C. A. R., and



FLOAT OF PEACE PARTY CHAPTER



MEMBERS OF GOLDEN WEST CHAPTER, SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA

their delightful program was much enjoyed. Our usual winter luncheon was held at the Wendall Hotel, when Mrs. Finley J. Shepard was our guest speaker, her subject being along National Defense.

Boxes were sent to Ellis Island and Kate Duncan Smith School, and materials were sent to the Northampton Veterans Hospital. Our quota for the Student Loan Fund was paid in full and we contributed to Tamassee, International College and the Home for Crippled Children.

CLARA H. AELY,
Regent.

Robert Raines Chapter (Navasota, Tex.). A gavel of historic interest preserving French-Texas history was presented to the chapter at a luncheon honoring Mrs. I. B. McFarland, of Houston, an ex-State Regent. Other honor guests were Mrs. Armond Kainer, Regent of Alexander Love Chapter, Houston; Miss Lucile Kainer, President of the Washington Sorrell Chapter, C. A. R., Houston, and Mrs. R. C. Rutledge, Houston. Mrs. Sam Steele, Regent of the chapter, welcomed the guests

and Mrs. James Terry acted as toastmistress. Mrs. Rufus Powell, in clever verse, toasted the members of her chapter, introducing Mrs. Stratton Baker, the State Chairman of the La Salle Monument Committee, who presented Mrs. McFarland.

The piece of cedar from which the gavel is made was procured for us by Mrs. McFarland, along with much valuable information, from Otto M. Knoblock, eminent historian, and his wife, Mrs. Otto Knoblock, Chairman of the Historic Spots Committee of the Schuyler Colfax Chapter, of South Bend, Ind. It is from a red cedar tree which grew on the south bank of the St. Joseph River, where the St. Joseph-Kankakee portage began and was blazed by La Salle's party December 5, 1679, to indicate to future adventurers the place to land. The age of the dead cedar tree is estimated at 800 years.

This portage, due to its easy access, was the favorite route traversed by the Indians, explorers and missionaries in their journeys between the Great Lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi River country. On this expedition La Salle, with thirty men



TABLET MARKING ROSS' LANDING, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

in eight canoes, passed up the St. Joseph River from Lake Michigan and crossed over the portage to the headwaters of the Theakiki, now Kankakee, and down the Illinois River to the site of Peoria.

A bronze plate on the gavel bears the inscription:

FROM TREE BLAZED BY
"LA SALLE'S PARTY 1679"

PRESENTED TO

ROBERT RAINES CHAPTER, D. A. R.
BY MRS. I. B. M'FARLAND

LOUISE CRAIG,
Vice-Regent.

Golden West Chapter (Santa Paula, Calif.) achieved an outstanding accomplishment during the year 1930, through the ambitious plan of our Regent, Mrs. Jean Shanklin Cerny. The grave of Mrs. Caroline E. Bell King, a real granddaughter and mother of a chapter member, Mrs. Price, was marked with an appropriate ceremony by Newton Chapter, at Marion, Kans., where Mrs. King is buried. This

was the first such marker financed and erected by Golden West Chapter. A brass quartette furnished the music and Mrs. Braddock read Proverbs 31, tenth verse, to the end of the chapter. Mrs. John Skinner stated the purpose of the gathering. Mrs. Jane Rupp, Historian, read a short history of the pioneering of Mrs. King and her family in Kansas, and presented the marker. The response was by a granddaughter of the deceased. A tribute was paid to the memory of Mrs. King, and a patriotic address, given by C. C. Jones, honored the pioneers, among whom Mrs. King and her husband, Rev. Obadiah J. King, were early in the State. The ritualistic prayer was read by Mrs. Ruth K. Brooker, and Fred Baker sounded "Taps."

The grave of Mrs. Sophia Miranda Willard Padelford, in Bardsdale Cemetery, near Fillmore, Calif., was marked by a most impressive service. Lyndon Byers opened the service with a cornet selection. Ritualistic prayer was read by Mrs. Harriet Kinne Henderson, Chapter Chaplain. Mrs. Jean S. Cerny addressed the descendants and guests regarding the object of the



MRS. JOSEPH M. CALEY, STATE REGENT, AND CAST OF PLAYLET GIVEN BY FORT LE BOEUF CHAPTER

service. Mrs. Louisa Seymour Hedrick, a Charter member, expressed beautiful sentiments on "The Ties of Membership," concluding with excerpts from Proverbs 31. Miss Ada B. Cummings, Historian, stated: "Mrs. Padelford was born October 1, 1838, at Hartland, Vt., and died May 19, 1927, at her home near Piru, Ventura County, Calif., where, with her husband and six children, she arrived on December 13, 1887, in a covered wagon, having traversed an expanse of 700 miles from Nevada in 22 days. Three children, ten grandchildren, and eighteen great-grandchildren, many of whom are present, survive and live in southern California." Miss Cummings presented the marker, and the youngest great-grandchild present, Phillip Mayfield, unveiled the marker. Frank H. Padelford, one of the sons, accepted the marker on behalf of the descendants.

Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker, State Consulting Registrar, was present, representing the State organization, and her address dealt with the significance of membership in the Society. "Taps" concluded the service.

ADA B. CUMMINGS,
Historian.

Chickamauga, Nancy Ward, Judge David Campbell and John Ross Chapters (Chattanooga, Tenn.). These chapters on March 20, 1930, unveiled a tablet marking the site of Ross Landing on the Tennessee River, in the city of Chattanooga. Here a trading post was established by John and Lewis Ross about the year 1810. These men were the sons of Daniel Ross, a Scotchman, who came into the Cherokee Nation in 1785, and married Molly McDonald, a quarter-blood Cherokee.

In 1813 Ross is shown on a map as the place from which Gen. John Cocke and his east Tennessee troops began their march through the Cherokee Nation to join Gen. Andrew Jackson in the Creek War. In 1820 two post roads were laid out by the United States Government, according to treaty with the Cherokees, to pass through Ross's, on the south side of the Tennessee River.

A small settlement grew up around the Ross warehouse, which was managed by Lewis Ross after his distinguished brother, John Ross, became Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee name for this spot was "A-tla-nu-wa." Daniel Henderson kept a tavern here in 1835. On February



MONUMENT ERECTED BY ELIJAH CLARKE CHAPTER OF ATHENS, GEORGIA

5, 1838, Ross Landing was designated as one of the three places of rendezvous for the removal of the Cherokees. Lieut. Col. William Lindsay, of the Second U. S. Artillery, was stationed here by order of Gen. Winfield Scott, to assist Gen. Nathaniel Smith, superintendent in charge of removal.

The name Ross Landing was changed to Chattanooga on November 14, 1839.

The State Regent, Mrs. Walter C. Johnson, presided. Music was played by the Chattanooga High School band. After greetings from Mrs. Penelope J. Allen, State Registrar; Mrs. A. S. Bowen, State Chairman of Historic Spots, and Mrs. James E. Caldwell, National Chairman of Historic Spots, the bronze tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Robert Bruce Ross, of Park Hill, Okla., a grandson of Chief John Ross, who came to Chattanooga to be present on this occasion. The tablet was accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor Ed Bass.

MRS. PENELOPE J. ALLEN,
*Judge David Campbell Chapter,
General Chairman.*

MRS. W. J. MILLS,
Nancy Ward Chapter,
MRS. GEORGE CAMPBELL,
John Ross Chapter,
MRS. H. D. HUFFAKER,
*Chickamauga Chapter,
Committee in Charge.*

Alfred Moore Chapter (Southern Pines, N. C.) recently unveiled a memorial commemorating the skirmish of the House in the Horseshoe, near Carthage.

The chapter, a most active organization, derives its name from Alfred Moore, captain of the First Regiment, North Carolina Line, in 1775, who served in the militia against Cornwallis after the Battle of Guilford Court House. He was elected Attorney General in 1790, a judge of the Superior Court in 1798, and in 1799 was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The name Alfred Moore was perpetuated in 1784 when the county of Moore was formed and so named in his honor.

Our chapter was organized in 1924 by

Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker, now State Regent.

MRS. J. TALBOT JOHNSON,
Regent.

Fort LeBoeuf Chapter (Waterford, Pa.), with Mrs. W. E. Briggs, Regent, presiding, was hostess to the five chapters of Erie County on Flag Day, 1930. One hundred sixty-five guests, with Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, State Regent, as honor guest, were present and after luncheon listened to reports of the activities of the chapters by the Regents, and an inspiring address by Mrs. Caley. Patriotic music was furnished by a women's quartette and violinist, all of whom were members of the hostess chapter. A playlet, "The Flag of Betsy Ross," presented by some of our high school pupils, brought a delightful gathering to a most fitting close.

Another outstanding accomplishment of this chapter, which was organized September 1, 1925, by Mrs. Robert L. Brotherton, was the erection of a native boulder with bronze tablet containing names of Revolutionary soldiers buried in this vicinity and dedicated June 13, 1928, with Mrs. N. Howland Brown (then State Regent) and Mrs. John Brown Herron, Vice-President General, in attendance.

JANE PHELPS COON,
Regent.

Katherine Livingston Chapter (Jacksonville, Fla.). We have met all obligations, that to Montverde Industrial School being outstanding. We purchased two bonds of \$100 each, for the benefit of a dormitory to be known as D. A. R. Girl's Dormitory. At our first chapter meeting of the year we were honored by a visit of our State Regent, Mrs. John Leonardy. The Executive Board entertained at a luncheon at this time, the guests of honor being Mrs. Leonardy and Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., Vice-President General. At the chapter meeting the members had the pleasure of hearing a splendid address by the State Regent, her subject being "The Constitution as Related to Personal Liberty."

At our November meeting Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., our guest of honor, delivered an address on "Americanism;" Rev. J. E. Barbee gave us an able lecture on "National Defense" at our December meeting. Mrs. R. W. Simms has purchased a foot of ground and presented it to the Kenmore Association through the chapter. Our February meeting this year took the form of a birthday luncheon. We had with us Mrs. Katherine Livingston Eagan, our beloved founder and Honorary Regent.

An annual event with our chapter is the celebration of Flag Day; a program is given to which the public is invited and in which other patriotic societies are invited to participate.

KATHERINE H. REID,
Historian.

Elijah Clarke Chapter (Athens, Ga.) on December 5, 1930, unveiled a marker on the site of the old Indian Trail which formerly passed through Athens.

This historic old trail, which was blazed by the Indians in days gone by, was later widened by the stagecoach company and today is part of the State highway which passes through Athens. It gains added significance, also, from the fact that it was used by Gen. Andrew Jackson for the movement of troops and supplies during the campaign against the Creek Indians. The location of the marker is in itself an ideal one. It stands on a corner of the beautiful campus of the State College of Agriculture. Silhouetted against a background of stately pines, it is a fitting memorial to a brave and stalwart race. The marker itself is an enormous boulder of weathered granite, bearing a bronze tablet on which is emblazoned the following inscription:

HERE PASSED THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL USED BY
THE CREEKS OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN,
THE CHEROKEES OF UPPER GEORGIA AND
TENNESSEE, AND BY TRADING PARTIES OF
OTHER TRIBES.

ERECTED BY
GEORGIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
AND
ELIJAH CLARKE CHAPTER, D. A. R.
ATHENS, GA., NOVEMBER 27, 1930



CHAPTER HOUSE BELONGING TO OLEANS CHAPTER AT ALBION, NEW YORK



UNVEILING OF THE MEMORIAL COMMEMORATING THE SKIRMISH IN THE HOUSE IN
THE HORSESHOE

The audience joined in the Lord's Prayer, "America" and the "Salute to the Flag," after which the regent introduced Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary Chapter Regent, Honorary State Regent and Georgia's most distinguished member. Mrs. Talmadge told of the transition from the trackless forest to that of the modern day, setting forth in graphic words our debt to the moccasined tribes of the past. Then, in the name of the Georgia Daughters and Elijah Clarke Chapter, she unveiled the marker—Elijah Clarke Chapter's contribution to historic research.

Mrs. T. P. Vincent, Chairman Old Trails Committee, next introduced Dr. Andrew M. Soule, President Georgia State College of Agriculture. Dr. Soule dwelt in detail on the Indian's contribution to civilization, declaring them to be the first surveyors and master road builders; and lauded the members of the D. A. R., without which splendid group, he declared, much information of untold value to our Nation might be lost.

Among those attending the exercises were Mrs. Mell Knox, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Julian McCurry, State Treasurer; several members of the Executive Board, D. A. R., and representatives of various patriotic organizations.

MRS. J. T. DUDLEY,
Regent.

Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter (Freeport, L. I.) on Nov. 9, 1929, at Mastic placed a bronze marker on the grave of the noble woman for whom the chapter is named. This event fell on the 124th anniversary of her death. She was the daughter of Nicoll Floyd and Tabitha Smith, the wife of Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, and sister of Gen. William Floyd, a Signer of the

Declaration of Independence. The Floyds, the Woodhulls, and the Tangier Smiths played a prominent part in the early history of Brookhaven town and also in the affairs of the State.

Side by side, in the secluded family burial plot on the Woodhull estate, the bodies of the General and Ruth, his wife, remained until the advent of the Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter of New York. This chapter placed a bronze marker on his grave.

General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter was invited to participate in the joint ceremony and the members of both chapters were the luncheon guests of Miss Ruth Woodhull Smith, great-great-granddaughter of this illustrious couple and a charter member of the General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter. The principal speaker was Miss Ruth Woodhull Lawrence, namesake and godchild of her grandmother, Ruth Woodhull Lawrence, who in turn was namesake and godchild of her grandmother, Ruth (Floyd) Woodhull. Miss Lawrence paid special tribute to the General as a statesman. He was the first President of Provincial Congress in New York State, which position he occupied at the time of his death.

The cemetery has recently been enclosed by a high iron fence and marked as an historic spot by Mr. Delancey Nicholl. Here a short but impressive service was held. With a few appropriate words the Regent of the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter, Mrs. Sherman C. Holaday, gave Miss Ruth Woodhull and Miss Smith the honor of unveiling the marker.

This event was an outstanding one in the current year of the chapter.

FLORENCE B. R. SMITH,
Chairman of Genealogical Research.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

QUERIES

13644. (a) STEELE.—Wanted given name of father of Jane Steele who was b in Berkeley Co., Va. 11 Mch 1817 & mar 11 June 1835 John H Birely. She died 31 Oct 1892. Her mother was Elinor or Ellen, would like her name & ances. Jane had bros & sis Wm., John, Margaret, Mary & Sallie.—*M. C.*

13645. WHITNEY. — Wanted ances & place of birth of James Whitney who mar Eliz. Frost. She died bef her husband, who d abt 1846. Both are buried in the Quaker Cemetery at Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. Their chil were Hannah mar Allan Curtis & lived in Grahamville, N. Y.; Rachel mar Peter Devoe & lived at Greenfield, N. Y.; Louise mar — Mowles & lived at Seelyville, N. Y.; Nancy mar John Bradford & lived at Ellenville, N. Y.; Wm.; John Henry; Roy; Milo Curtis mar Joan Scott in Dutch Reformed Church at Napanock, N. Y. 3 Dec 1853 both giving their res as Lackawack, N. Y. Milo was b 30 May 1829 & died at Stamford, Conn 1899. He & wife are buried in Fantinekill Cemetery Ellenville, N. Y. Mary Frost sister of Elizabeth, mar Lewis Heroy a soldier in the War of 1812 who rec'd a pension. They lived in Greenfield, N. Y. Would appreciate any infor of this James Whitney.—*Mrs. Beatrice W. Ketcham, 19 East 213th St., New York City.*

13646. CHASE.—Wanted ances of Walter Chase & of his half-bro Jenks who emig

from Orange Co., N. Y. to Oaks Corners, town of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y. abt 1800. Walter mar 1st Mindy Jones & 2nd Deborah Wisner. Jenks Chase mar Jemina —. Would like to corres with desc of either family.

(a) OLMSTEAD-FREEMAN-FULLER. — Wanted date of death of Hannah Fuller, 1st wife of Capt. Stephen Olmstead who d 1778 & is buried at East Hampton (Chatham) Conn. Wanted also date of mar to 2nd wife Mercy Freeman. Would like to corres with desc of either wife of Capt Stephen Olmstead.—*E. R. D.*

13647. MASK.—Wanted gen & all infor possible of Martha Mask of Anson Co., N. Car.—*A. M. S.*

13648. THOMAS - OWEN - ROGERS - DAVIS.—Wanted any infor of the family of David Thomas who came from Wales in the early 1700's & set at Guinead, Bucks Co., Pa. Was his wife an Owen? Their son David b 16 Aug 1726 at London Tract; graduated at Brown University; became a Baptist preacher & went to Piedmont Valley, Va. & founded several churches in Va. & Ky. He mar 1753 the widow Shriede whose maiden name was Ruth Rogers. Their son Owen b 9 July 1754 in Chester Co., Pa. mar Martha Davis a Quakeress. Wanted ances of the wives, Ruth Rogers Shriede & Martha Davis.

(a) RANSON.—Wanted name & ances of Ruby — who mar Calvin Ranson

1780/85 at Shelburne Falls, Mass & later removed to N. Y. Their chil were Hubbell who mar Charlotte Graves; Guy mar Eliza Ann Thomas; Calvin; Ruby; Zebia; Irene who mar James Luther; Chloe. Calvin was named in the Will of Thomas Spafford prob 2 Feb 1810 at Mannheim, N. Y.

(b) **GRAVES.**—Wanted ances of Charlotte Graves b 5 Dec 1789 & mar 1809 Hubbell Ransom & d 31 Oct 1844 at Jonesville, Mich. Their chil, born at Chazy, N. Y. & in Cortland Co. were Fidelia who mar Dr. Brockway; Justin Hubbell mar Eleanor Palmer; Harvey mar Lydia Goss; Eliza; Alonzo; Charlotte; Rebecca mar Selah Devine & 2nd Wm. Devine; Lyman G.; Amelia mar Ezekiel Flanders; Helen Henrietta mar. Wm. Hobson.

(c) **BRADFIELD - HAWSEWRIGHT.** — Wanted ances of Joseph Bradfield & also of his wife Sarah Hawsewright who were mar 22 Nov 1810 & had Julia Ann b 22 Dec 1811 who mar George Nichols & prob lived in Va.

(d) **DILL-EDGELL.**—Wanted ances of Margaret Dill & also of Thomas Edgell, prob of Va. or Del. who were mar abt 1775/80 & lived nr Zanesville, O.—*W. S. V. F.*

13649. **HOLZOPLE.**—Mary Ann Holzople b 31 Aug 1806 mar 31 Aug 1830 William Moore b 1 Mch 1807. Their chil were Wm., Aaron, Lizzie, Norman Landfair, Mary, Adam, Sarah (?), Rachel & Sam. They resided in Somerset & Indiana Counties, Pa. Mary Ann's mother was — Metzger. Wanted full names of her parents with their dates.

(a) **MOORE.**—Wanted all data possible of the parents of Wm. Moore, Sr. His mother was — La Flaver.

(b) **ALTER - VANAUSDALL - DAWSON - McCORMICK.**—Esther Alter of Penna. mar Isaac (?) Vanausdall. Their dau Charity mar Thomas, son of John & Jane McCormick Dawson. Gen. & Rev. data of each of these families desired.—*R. S. M.*

13650. **SHUNK.**—John Conrad Shymer (Shimer) with wife Anna Margaret & dau Maria in 1732 settled in Vincent Twp. Chester Co., Pa. Maria mar Simon Shunk & their dau Mary b 1741 d 1821 mar

Charles Guss. Wanted parentage & chil of Simon Shunk.—*C. E. B.*

13651. **VANCE.**—Wanted ances of Wm. Henry Vance b 3 Feb 1851 in S. Car. His mother's given name was Mary & he had a bro Benj. & sis Mrs. Ellis. After the father's death the fam removed to Ga. Any infor of this fam is greatly desired.—*T. V. W.*

13652. **ELLIS-ELMORE.**—Capt. Wm. Ellis of Va. b 1760 d 1800, mar Eliz. Shipp did they have a dau Lucretia who mar Wm. Elmore? Wanted parentage of this Lucretia Elmore, of Va.—*C. L. K.*

13653. **BRAGDON.**—Wanted parentage of Hannah Bragdon who mar Maurice Witham in southern Maine abt 1770. Their chil were Nathaniel, Gideon, Catherine, Olive, Hannah, Abigail, Sarah & Martha. Removed to Clermont, O. abt 1800.

(a) **COX.**—Wanted dates of b & d of Matthew Cox who mar 24 Sept 1789, Rebecca McMacken in Baltimore, Md.

(b) Wanted parentage & dates of Galient Lane who mar abt 1775, Ariminta, dau of Robert Dial. He lived in Rowan Co., N. Car. Their chil were Shadrach, Jemima & others.—*B. K. S.*

13654. **RILEY.**—Wanted parentage & ances of James Riley, Sr. b in Ireland 1782 & emig to Warren Co., Pa. when a boy & mar there abt 1803, Anna Geer. He died 1846 & is buried in Switzerland Co., Indiana. Did he come to America alone? Wanted all data possible of him.—*F. G. R.*

13655. **PRATT.**—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Isaac Pratt b 1732 Colchester, Conn & mar 1793 Theodosia Wells.

(a) **WITHERELL-WETHERELL.**—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Hannah Witherell who mar 7 Oct 1731 Daniel Loomis in Colchester, Conn. Was she the dau of Capt. Daniel Witherell who helped lay out the township of Colchester?

(b) **NEWELL.**—Wanted parentage & any infor of Abel Newell b 1759 in Conn mar Sally Wilcox & was in Sheshequin, Pa. aft 1784.

(c) **GILLET.**—Wanted ances of Daniel Gillet b 1750-1757 in Colchester, Conn., removed to N. Y. State abt 1790-1795 mar Lydia Meachem or — Plumly. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.—*M. T. L.*

13656. **BEAL-BEALLE-BEALL.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of ances of Mary Ann Beal b 1819 d 1863 mar bef 1840 John Beck & resided in Juniata & Mifflin Counties, Pa. bet 1840-1850.

(a) **SHANNON.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of ances of Sarah Shannon b 1765 & mar in Westmoreland Co., Pa. George Keltz-Kelse-Kelsey & d 1829 in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Their chil were George, Adam, Samuel, John, Mary, Rebecca, Sarah, Rosannah & Barbara.

(b) **HYDER-HEIDER-HEITER.**—Wanted parentage of John Hyder who rec'd warrant of land 1779 in Brothers Valley Twp, Bedford now Somerset Co., Pa. Mar Julianna —. Wanted also her maiden name & parentage. John & Julianna Hyder had chil Anna Maria b 1777, Mary Magdalena, John Leonhart, Anna Catherine, Julianna, John Adam, Christina, Sara, Judith & Catherine b 1802.

(c) **WHITTIS.**—Wanted parentage & all data of ances of Polly Whittis b 1797 d 1835 mar 1815 in Hagerstown, Md. John Logan.—*R. N. B.*

13657. **KELTY.**—Wanted parentage of Wm. Kelty who mar 1811 Mary Seckler (Sickler) in Mannington Twp, Salem Co., N. J. & removed to Salem, Ohio, prior to 1836. Their chil were Owen, Jonathan & David. Wm. Kelty mar 2nd Hannah Fogg & had chil Elisha, William & Mary. Wanted also dates of b & d of both Wm. & Mary Seckler.—*C. D. K.*

13658. **TURNER-BEASON.** — Wanted ances with Rev rec in line of Keziah Turner b June 1792 d Apr 1883 mar 11 Aug 1814 Thomas Beason. Wanted also ances with Rev rec of Mary twin of Thomas Beason b 1753. Kesiah Turner oft related the entertainment of Gen. Lafayette in her girlhood home.—*J. G. F.*

13659. **MARTIN.**—Wanted parentage with their ances of Robert Martin of Caroline Co., Va. who mar Phoebe Dew. Wanted also recs of Colonial & Rev. services in line.—*C. J. B.*

13660. **MILLER.**—Wanted parentage & name of wife or wives of Isaac Miller b nr Hartford, Conn 1776, resided later at Leyden, N. Y. & moved as an old man to Mexico, N. Y. where he died 16 Feb. 1859.

Tradition gives Dorcas Brainard Tyler of Leyden as his second wife.

(a) **FANNING-TURNER.**—Wanted parentage & ances of James Fanning & also of his wife Eunice Turner. Their dau Cynthia b 19 Feb 1822 nr Hartford, Conn. mar 20 Aug 1837 Loren, son of Isaac Miller. The other chil of James & Eunice Fanning were Seymour, Maria, Esther & Harry.—*E. M.*

13661. **HEACOCK-HICKOK-HICKOX.**—Wanted parentage of Russel Easton Heacock b Litchfield, Conn. 1780 mar Rebecca Osborn at Eliva, Ill. in 1815. In 1827 he removed to Chicago, Ill. where he d 1849.—*A. H. G.*

13662. **LAMBERT.**—Wanted ances & Rev rec in line of John Lambert whose dau mar — Lewis of War of 1812. Their son Archibald mar Lucy Thompson & their dau Rachel mar Levi Thompson.—*F. F.*

13663. **DE FOOR-ROBINSON.**—Infor desired of Andre De Foor, one of the French colonists who came to Abbeville Dist. S. Car. in 1763. Wanted also parentage of his wife Elizabeth Robinson.—*B. B. I.*

13664. **TAYLOR.**—Wanted place of res during Rev of Thomas Taylor who mar Ayls Cahill. What relation was he to Zachary Taylor?

(a) **McCORMAC-McCORMICK.**—Wanted names & dates of parents of Mary McCormac who mar 1777 Isaac Cornelius in either Maryland or Virginia.

(b) **KELLY.**—Wanted names, dates & place of residence of the parents of Jonathan, Joseph & Hannah Kelly who came to Butler Co., Pa in 1796.—*C. C.*

13665. **MERCER.**—Wanted ances & Rev rec of Aaron Mercer b in Frederick Co. Va. abt 1743, mar 1765 Eliz. Carr & in 1788 moved with his family & set in Columbia nr Cincinnati. His will mentions son Edward, dau Sarah, wife of Ichabod Benton Miller; & dau Ann wife of Thomas Brown. Wanted also ances of Eliz. Carr.—*M. C. M.*

13666. **SPRIGG-JACOB.**—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of Cynthia Sprigg b 2 Apr 1786 & mar 9 Sept 1802 Arnold Jacob who was b 1 Dec 1777. Wanted also his parentage & Rev rec of father. They set in Caldwell Co. Ky. & had

a large family. Wanted also their places of birth.—*E. R.*

13667. THOMAS.—Wanted ances of Sarah Thomas with dates of her b & d. She mar 1754 Tillinghast Bentley.

(a) HEWITT.—Wanted ances of Mary Hewitt with dates of her b & d. She mar George Bentley, Jr & lived in Saratoga Co., N. Y.

(b) WOOD.—Wanted ances of Rev. Halsey A. Wood b 7 Sept 1793 & d 27 Nov 1825. He mar 18 Dec 1815 Charlotte Sears.

(c) BOLTON.—Wanted ances of Sally Bolton b 15 Apr 1777 & d 26 Jan 1850 & lived in Jamaica, Vermont. She mar, as his 2nd wife, Elisha Chase.

(d) CARTER.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Carter with dates of her b & d. She mar 29 July 1761, Ebenezer Couch, Jr.—*F. S.*

13668. GILES.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Ammerilla Giles b 16 Dec 1784 mar Edmond Dyer b 31 Mch 1781 & d 1865. Would like to corres with desc.

(a) BOYNTON.—Would like to corres with desc of Mary Boynton, dau of Wm. b Rowley, Mass 23 May 1648 mar John Eastman of Salisbury, Mass. 5 Nov 1670.—*R. E. M.*

13669. SPOOR.—Wanted ances Rev rec etc of Cornelius Spoor whose dau Cornelia b 8 March 1777 d 25 July 1850 & mar Fred A. Davis b 5 Feb 1770 & d 26 Nov 1836. They lived & were prob mar in Ulster Co., N. Y. Cornelia d & is buried near Waupun, Wisconsin.—*H. C. S.*

13670. BELL.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Mary, wife of James Bell, Justice of the Peace of Washington Co., Pa. in 1790. Their chil were John, Mary, James, Benjamin, Sarah, David, Isaac & Hannah.—*S. G.*

13671. SCOTT-BLAND.—Wanted Rev rec of Thomas Scott with authority for same. His ances emig from Scotland through Ireland to S. Car. & set on Lynchburg Creek nr Kingstree, Williamsburg Dist. Thos. Scott mar Janet Bland in S. Car. & emig to Miss. abt 1807. Wanted also ances of Janet Bland.—*S. R. A.*

13672. MARSH.—Wanted parentage of Frederick Marsh who mar Sophia Leffingwell 29 Jan 1807 & lived in Belleville, N. Y. & had six chil.

(a) GREEN.—Wanted parentage of David Green & also of his wife Vashti. Their dau Vashti mar Enos Eastman in Rupert Vt. 28 Dec 1808.—*A. R. H.*

13673. FRASER-HARTLEY.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Admiral Alex. Fraser whose son Lewis Alexander Fraser mar Mary Hartley of Charleston, S. Car. & set in St. John, New Brunswick. Their dau Mary Ann Fraser b 1800 d 1879 mar 1819 in St. John, N. B. Paul Stratton. Wanted also ances of Mary Hartley.—*L. C. B.*

13674. PRATT.—Wanted maiden name of wife of Noah Pratt, Rev soldier born in Litchfield, Conn or Sharon Miss. Their chil were Webster, Morris, Ira & Mary. Desire was the given name of his wife.—*M. F. W.*

13675. BENNETT.—Wanted parentage of John Bennett & maiden name of his wife Sarah. Their son Miles of Upper Makefield Twp, Bucks Co., Pa. was b 20 Aug 1782 & d 8 Feb 1840 mar 6 Apr 1805 Hannah Kinsey.

(a) MCMASTERS.—Wanted parentage of Hannah McMasters, wife of Robert Merrick of Upper Makefield Twp. Bucks Co., Pa. An administrator of his estate was app 26 June 1807. Their dau Maria b 23 Apr 1798 d 1 Oct 1879 mar 2 May 1815 Daniel Poore b 12 Oct 1793 & d 12 Apr 1888.—*D. A. P.*

13676. CHAFFEE.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Joseph Chaffee b 30 June 1780 at Woodstock, Conn mar 1804 Clarissa — & d 1852 at Dale, N. Y.

(a) HEWETT.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Joseph Hewett who mar Jerusha Brewster & had dau Nancy b 1819 in Middleburg, N. Y. & mar 1840 Presson Chaffee.

(b) CASE.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec in ances of Ralph Skidmore Case b 1827 in Wayne Co. Ind.—*A. C. H.*

13677. ROADS - ELLET or ELLIOT - BROWNELL.—Wanted ances of Polly Ellet or Elliot of Va. Her gr parents were named Roads & were slave owners. Wanted their given names & ances of each. Polly mar Benj Brownell of Clymer, N. Y. who had bros Wm., Eben, Joseph, Seneca, Harry, Jesse, Polly. The chil of Benj & Polly were Julia, Julius, Maria, Frank, Harriet, Christiana & Charles b 4 July

1827-8 at Sugar Grove, Warren Co., Pa. who mar 1852 Louisa P. Wheeler at Rockford, Ill. Wanted also Brownell ances & would like to corres with desc of any or all of these families.

(a) **WHEELER-STUART** or **STEWART-BABCOCK-PIPER**.—Wanted ances of Eunice Stuart b 31 Aug 1780-1 & mar 20 Sept 1803 David Wheeler who was b 22 Apr. 1783 & d 25 July 1824. He was a local preacher of N. Y. Wanted his ances also. His chil were Solomon b 28 Feb 1806 in Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.; Willard b 18 July 1804; Wm. Anson b 3 May 1809 & mar Fannie Havens at Seneca Castle, N. Y.; Eunice b 11 Apr 1811; Daniel b 19 Aug 1812; Amanda & Martin, twins, b 16 Aug 1816. Phebe Piper mar Elisha Babcock, in Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y.? & their dau Alice b 16 June 1806 mar 1 Jan 1827 in Ithaca N. Y. Solomon Wheeler; another dau Harriet mar Horace Henderson. Elisha Babcock d 1806 & his widow mar — Howe. Wanted Rev recs with proof, of ances in any or all of these lines—*W. J. D.*

13678. **GARLAND**.—Peter & John Garland both served in Rev. Peter as a captain. What relation were they to Elisha Garland of Tennessee who served as soldier? Elisha was put on the pension roll 17 Oct 1833 & at that time was 73 yrs old. —*T. E. F.*

13679. Wanted to know the parents and ancestors of Sarah Conant who married William Wilkins, Senior, on Sept. 28, 1765, Wm. Wilkins, Senior was elected a church warden of St. Anne's Annapolis in 1780.

Also wanted to know the parents and ancestors of William Winkins the Elder, who married Deborah (McCubbin) Palmer, a widow, on April 19th, 1735. He was elected a warden of St. Anne's Annapolis, 1739. Will filed 1761.

Wanted, the parents of Eleanor Carroll, b 1640, mar 1660 (1) John MacCubbin of Brompton, South River, St. Anne's Parish, (2nd) 1690 John Howard of Anne Arundel Co.

Parents and ancestry of above John MacCubbin.

Parents and ancestry of Anne — wife of John MacCubbin, Jr., b 1664 d after 1752, mar 1696.

Parents and ancestry of Gunning Bedford, Sr., born 1720, died Mar 25th, 1802, mar 1742, Susanna Jaquet of Delaware. Was one of the founders of Old Carpenters Hall, Phila. and the father of Gunning Bedford, Jr., one of the framers of the Constitution.—*Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, Cooch's Bridge, Delaware.*

ANSWERS

NEFF.—Francis Neff banished from Switzerland on account of religious opinions was among the earliest settlers of Lancaster Co., Pa. abt 1717. Was naturalized 1729 & settled in Manor Twp Lancaster Co. Pa. His chil were Daniel, Henry, Jacob, John & three daughters. Henry removed to Virginia above Wheeling. Nearly all the above chil had a son Jacob Neff in their fams but from the dates given, the Jacob asked for seems to come from the Henry Neff family. Henry Neff mar Anna Overholser & had chil: Christian, Barbara, Magdalena, Henry, John, Daniel, Nancy, David, Jacob b 15 Dec 1793 & died June 1877. There is another Jacob Neff whose father Jacob was b 30 Dec 1772 & d 17 Nov 1808 & married Mary Wolfe, but this son & all the rest of the family died in Phila. Ref: Naff, Neff Book.—*Mrs. L. P. Bagwell, Halifax, Virginia.*

13523. **VAN METER**.—Jan Van Meter came from New York & settled on the south branch of the Potomac River. His son Jacob born there abt 1740 (according to Haycraft's History of Hardin Co.) & moved to Hardin Co. Ky in 1780. His daughter Sarah mar James Edelen in 1793 & the record of this mar is in Bardstown, Ky. Their daughter Katy or Caty Edelen, mentioned in her father's (James Edelen) will in Bardstown, Ky married John Sanford Gray, probably in Louisville, Ky. Their son Calvin Gray served in the Civil War & in 1865 mar Mary Francis Coyle at Bardstown, Ky & left several children. Would like to correspond with anyone knowing more of this branch of the Van Meter Family.—*Mrs. Emma Gray Wood, Payette, Idaho.*

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(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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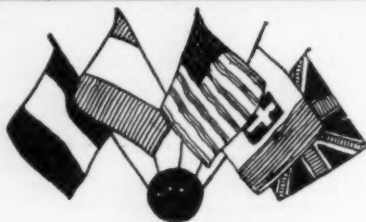
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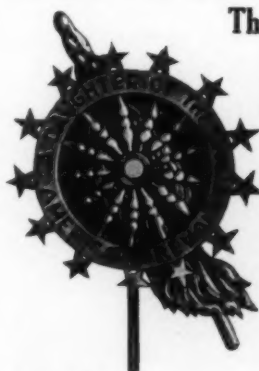
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